The Leading Motor House of Asia:
BOMBAY CYCLE AND MOTOR AGENCY,
HORNBY ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY.

The Bombay Chronicle

The World's Best Cycles and Motor Cars
can be obtained from
BOMBAY CYCLE AND MOTOR AGENCY,
HORNBY ROAD, BOMBAY.

VOL. II NO. 17 BOMBAY: TUESDAY, JANUARY 20, 1914. ONE ANNA

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL
S. N. COMPANY.
MAIL SERVICE.
LIST OF DEPARTURES.
FROM BOMBAY FOR
MARSEILLES & LONDON,
WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT
BRINDISI and MALTA.

BOMBAY to MARSEILLES in ..... 13 days.
BOMBAY to LONDON via MARSEILLES by rail in ..... 14 ,,
BOMBAY to PLYMOUTH by sea in... 19 ,,
BOMBAY to LONDON by sea in .... 20 ,,
The above mentioned improved transit will commence from the 1st January, 1914.

Date of Sailing	Steamers.	Tons	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
1914.				
24th ,,	Arabia ..	8000	.....	
31st. ,,	Salsette ..	6000	Mooltan	10000
7th Feb.	Mantua ..	11000	.....	
14th ,,	Salsette ..	6000	Morea	11000
21st. ,,	Caledonia ..	8000	.....	..
28th ,,	Maloja ..	12500	.....	..
7th. March.	Persia ..	8000	.....	..
14th ,,	Salsette ..	6000	Marmora ...	10500
21st ,,	Macedonia ..	10500	.....	..
28th ,,	Salsette ..	6000	Moldavia	10000
*1st April.	Himalaya ..	7000	.....	..
4th ,,	Arabia ..	8000	.....	..
11th ,,	Salsette ..	6000	Medina	12500
18th ,,	Mantua ..	11000	.....	..
25th ,,	Salsette ..	6000	Mongolia ...	10000
*29th ,,	Arcadia ..	7000	.....	..
2nd May	Caledonia ..	8000	.....	..
9th ,,	Salsette ..	6000	Malwa	11000
16th ,,	Persia ..	8000	.....	..

All the above Steamers are fitted with WIRELESS TELEGRAPH.

Passengers for Brindisi tranship to connecting Steamers at Port Said.

Tenders leave the BALLARD PIER on the day of sailing. All passengers must attend at that place at 12-30 p.m. for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail steamer.

*INTERMEDIATE PASSENGER STEAMERS.

The S. S. "HIMALAYA" 7,000 tons will leave Bombay at 2 p.m. on Wednesday, 1st April, 1914.

The S. S. "ARCADIA" 7,000 tons will leave Bombay at 4 p.m. on Wednesday, the 29th April, 1914, direct for MARSEILLES, PLYMOUTH and LONDON, conveying Passengers in ONE CLASS only at SPECIAL FARES as follows.

	SINGLE	RETURN.
"A" rate "B" rate.	"A" rate	"B" rate.
To MARSEILLES ...	Rs. 594 or Rs. 495	Rs. 891 or Rs. 742-8.
,, LONDON ..... ,,	627 or Rs. 528	Rs. 940-8 or Rs. 792.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS CHINA, AUSTRALIA, and NEW ZEALAND.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly, usually on WEDNESDAY, taking passengers for the Straits, China, and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

For accommodation and further information apply to,

A. H. FROOM,
Superintendent.
P. & O. S. N. Co., Bombay.

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NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

To Japan *via* Singapore, Hongkong and Shanghai.

	Commander.	Tons	Arrival	Departu
KamakuraMar	T. Hori	6126	..	16th Jan.
Rangoon Maru	T. Date	4936	17th. Jan.	29th. ,,
Kawachi Maru	A. Christiansen.	6163	28th. ,,	9th. Feb.
Penang Maru	S. Murazumi	5500	10th. Feb.	22nd. ,,
Tottori Maru	S. Tominaga.	6189	21st. ,,	5th. Mar.
Inaba Maru	..	..	26th. ,,	10th. ,,
Bombay Maru	Y. Tozawa	4625	11th. Mar.	23rd. ,,
Colombo Maru	N. Kawashima.	4709	18th. ,,	30th. ,,

For Freight apply to—
T. IBUKIYAMA,
Manager,
York Building,
Hornby Road, Bombay.

ALL INDIA
UNITED INSURANCE CO., LTD.

Established 1906.

FIRE LIFE

(Funds invested in Government Securities.)

Outhorised Capital	...	50,00,000
Subscribed Capital	...	25,00,000
Paid up Capital	...	5,00,000
Reserve Fund	...	65,000
Claims paid over	...	1,50,000

Special Features.

Expert actuarial advice.
Rates low consistent with safety.
Policies simple in form.
Claims paid promptly.
Economical management.

WANTED on handsome salary and commission, agents and canvassers for Bombay and unrepresented parts of India.

For full particulars apply to:—
Messrs. M. M. SHIRAZEE & SONS,
SECRETARIES.
72, Apollo Street, Fort, BOMBAY.

SHIPPING.

ELLERMAN'S
CITY AND HALL LINES.
(JOINT SERVICE).
SPRING SAILINGS, 1914.
TO MARSEILLES & LIVERPOOL.

Steamers.	Tons.	Leave Bombay about.	Leave Karac about.
City of Athens A&C	5791	....	7th Jan ....
City of Poona A&C	7467	21st Jan.....	....
City of Birmingham A&C	7475*	23rd Feb.....	21st Feb ...
City of Calentta A&C	7680*	12th Mar.....	10th Mar
Trafford Hall A	5321	21st Mar.....	....
City of Manchester A&C	5551	....	25th Mar....
City of Paris A&C	9232*	13th April...	11th April
City of Karachi A&C	5566	....	22nd April
City of Lahore A&C	6875	....	29th April..
City of Birmingham A&C	7475	27th May ...	25th May ...

*Calling at Bombay for passengers only. Excepting the Trafford Hall all other steamers carry 1st and 2nd Class Passengers.

FARES.	1st Class Single.	1st Class. Return.	2nd Class Single.	2nd Class Return.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Marseilles ..	578	891	429	649
London via Marseilles ..	653	1001	489	809
Liverpool ..	605	957	462	704
London via Marseilles out from Liverpool ..	....	909	....	737

Concessions granted to Families, Railway Employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, etc.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamer, provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

The A and C Class steamers carry a duly qualified Surgeon and experienced Stewardess.

A and C Class steamers have Electric Light and Fan, fitted in each cabin FREE OF CHARGE.

The Fares advertised include Free Passage by B. I. Steamer between Bombay and Karachi and vice-versa.

Through booking in connection with Nord-deutscher Lloyd and Cunard Lines.

Most of the above steamers are fitted with "WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY."

For passages and full particulars apply to:—Bombay,—Messrs. Ed. Bates and Sons, Agency.

KILLICK NIXON & Co.,

Karachi: Messrs. Forbes, Forbes, Campbell and Co., Ltd.

BANKING.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 1880.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL....Yen. 48,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL..... ,, 30,000,000
RESERVE FUND..... ,, 18,550,000

Head Office : YOKOHAMA.

Branches and Agencies at

Antung Hsien	Liaoyang	Osaka
Changchun	Calcutta	Pekin
Dairen (Dalney)	London	Ryojun (Port
Hankow	Lyons	Arthur)
Harbin	Fengtien	San Francisco
Hongkong	(Mukden)	Shanghai
Honolulu	Nagasaki	Tienling
Kobe	Newchwang	Tientsin
	New York	Tokyo
Los Angeles, Cal. U.S.A.		Tsingtau.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers and interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

N. IGARASHI, Manager.

Post Box No. 207,
Hornby Road Fort, Bombay.

THE EMPIRE BANK, LIMITED.

17-19, GREEN STREET, FORT BOMBAY.
AUTHORISED CAPITAL Rs. 50,00,000.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed at 3 per cent p.a. on minimum daily balances of Rs. 200 to Rs. 1,00,000.
FIXED DEPOSITS for 12 months at 5 per cent p.a.
SAVINGS BANK deposits at 4 per cent p.a.
LOANS, OVERDRAFTS AND CASH CREDITS granted on approved security.
SECURITIES AND STOCKS Received for safe custody and dividends and interest thereon collected. Also bought and sold for constituents at market rates.
All kinds of Banking business transacted.
Further particulars on application.

HEREDIA & Co.,
Agents.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

SAVINGS BANK.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—
Sums not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.
Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors. Interest is allowed at the rate of three per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 5,000.
Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.

J. BEGBIE,
Secretary and Treasurer.

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY. LIMITED.

INTEND to DESPATCH STEAMERS as follows:—

FOR KARACHI.

WEEKLY FROM VICTORIA DOCK.

Steamer. Tons. Sailing Date. Time. Route.
DWARKA, 1695, Th. 22nd 9 a.m. ‡C. M.
LHASA, 2184, Fri. 23rd Jan. *6 a.m. Direct.
LINGA, 2185, Mon. 26th Jan. 11 a.m. †P. D. & C. M.
†Poretundal, Dwarka and Cutch Mandvie.
‡Cutch Mandvie.
*Or later on arrival of English mail steamer.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSRAH.
(Weekly.)

S. S. "DWARKA" 1695 tons; on Thursday, the 22nd January, calling at Muscat, Buchire and Mahomerah

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF PORTS.
(Weekly.)

S. S. "BARALA," 3148 tons, on Thursday, the 22nd January, calling at Verawal, Mangrole, Karachi Gwadur, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Henjam, Linga, Dubai, Bahrein, Bushire, Koweit, Mahomerah and Busrah.

FOR SEYCHELLES EAST AND SOUTH AFRICA.
(Fortnightly).

Steamer	Tonnage.	Sailing on.
*PUNDUA	3305	Thursday, 22nd Jan.
†PENTAKOTA ...	3418	,, 5th Feb.
*PALAMCOTTA ...	3413	,, 19th ,,
†PURNEA	3306	,, 5th March.

*Calls at Seychelles, Mombassa, Zanzibar, Mozambique, Beira, Delagoa Bay and Durban.
†Calls at Lamoo, Mombasa, Zanzibar, Beira, Delagoa Bay and Durban.
Passengers may book through to Cape Colony ports transhipping at Durban to the steamers of the Union Castle or other Line.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA.
(Direct.)

Frequent sailings, with onwards connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Strait, Settlement Mauritius, Australia and New Zealand. Terms and rates of freight and passage may be arranged with,

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents.
Nicol Road near Ballard Pier,
Bombay.

20th January, 1914.

SHIPPING.

ANCHOR LINE.

The following sailings have now been arranged:—

Steamer.	Tonnage.	Captain.	Leave Bombay
ELYSIA	6368	J. A. Coverley	25th Feb. 1914
MASSILIA ...	5091	J. Thomson	13th Mar. ,,
OLYMPIA ...	5124	J. Kinnaird	25th ,, ,,
CIRCASSIA...	6722	C. F. Osborne. R.N.R.	7th Apl. ,,
SCINDIA	5106	Wm. Kelso	21st ,, ,,
CASTALIA ...	6388	G. Mitchell	1st May ,,
ELYSIA	6368	J. A. Coverley	23rd ,, ,,

ALL STEAMERS FITTED WITH MARCONI WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

All the four berth cabins have now been given up and in future only three persons will be berthed in the cabins that originally held four.

FARES.

	Single. Rs.	Return. Rs.
Bombay to Suez	413	627
Bombay to Port Said	446	677
Bombay to Marseilles and back from Liverpool	578	924
Bombay to London overland from Marseilles and back from Liverpool	653	999
Bombay to Gibraltar	590	891
Bombay to Liverpool	605	957
Bombay to New York	841	1,429
Bombay to Cairo, including train fares from Suez	446	

All return tickets are available for 2 years.

Concessions granted to Families, Railway employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea-Planters, etc.

Each steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and experienced Stewardess and is fitted with every comfort.

All steamers have electric lights and electric fans in every cabin free of charge.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamers provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

The advertised rates to Europe include free passage by B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer between Karachi and Bombay.

Through tickets to America per Anchor Cunard Joint Passenger Service.

For any further information regarding passage, apply to the undersigned.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents, Bombay.

FELICE CORNAGLIA,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

Caters for large and small parties in his usual recherche style.

ESTIMATES ON APPLICATION.

83-85, Medows Street, } BOMBAY,
7, Esplanade Road, }

ARSENAL ROAD, POONA.

Telegrams: "Cornaglia." Telephone No. 24.

BANKING.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

Subscribed Capital	£2,000,000
Paid-up Capital	£1,000,000
Reserve Fund	£1,040,000

Head Office.
26, Bishopsgate, London, E.C.

Branches.

Calcutta	Chittagong	Zanzibar
Bombay	Rangoon	Mombasa
Madras	Mandalay	Nairobi
Karachi	Colombo	Nakuru
Lahore	Kandy	Kisuma
Amritsar	Newera-Eliya	Jinja
Delhi	Aden (Camp)	Kampala
Cawnpore	Aden (Steamer Point)	Entebbe
Tuticorin		
Cochin		

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives Fixed Deposits for One Year and shorter periods at rates of interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE.

Payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa, and Australia, purchased or collected.

DRAFTS.

Are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the Principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody, realising Interest and Dividends when due.

Loans and Cash Credits granted on approved securities.

RALPH KIDD,
Acting Manager.

Post Box 141.

BANKING.

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK, LIMITED.

(ESTABLISHED 15TH MAY, 1895.)

Capital Authorised	Rs. 20,00,000
Capital Issued	Rs. 15,00,000
Capital Paid up	Rs. 9,88,153
Reserve Fund (in Govt. Papers)	Rs. 10,00,000

HEAD OFFICE—LAHORE.

Branches—
Amritsar, Bombay, Calcutta, Cawnpore, Delhi, D. I. Khan, Ferozepore, Gujranwalla, Jullundhur, Karachi, Kasur, Lahore City, Lyalpur, Ludhiana, Multan City, Peshawar City, Amballa City, Rawalpindi, Sargodha, Sialkote, and Srinagar.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter period at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS. Sums as low as Rs. 5 received and interest allowed at 3½ per cent. per annum

LOANS OVERDRAFTS, and CASH CREDITS. The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS, etc., of outstations are bought, collected, and discounted.

For other particulars, and rules of business apply to:—

SRI RAM, B.A.,
Manager.

89, Apollo Street, Bombay.

THE BOMBAY MERCHANTS' BANK LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE, APOLLO STREET.

Branches:—
Mumbadevi (Bombay) and Ahmedabad.

Authorised and Subscribed Capital, Rs. 1,00,00,000.

Interest on fixed deposits for 12 months 5 per cent. p. a. Savings Bank 4 per cent. Current accounts on daily balances 3 per cent. at Bombay.

Rates for short deposits and information regarding terms of any other Banking business to be ascertained on application.

JAINARAYAN HINDUMAL DANI,
Managing Director.

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THE BURMAH OIL CO

B. O. C. LAMP OILS.
B. O. C. PETROL.
B. O. C. MOTOR OILS.
AND GREASES.
B. O. C. CANDLES.

Agents:—SHAW WALLACE & Co.,
TAJ BUILDINGS.
Wallace Street, BOMBAY.
TELEPHONE NO. 102.

W. I. T. C.
RACE MEETINGS.

It is not necessarily the swiftest horse that first catches the judge's eye as the field flash past the winning post, for there is one all-important factor which has an immense bearing on the result of any horse race and in this factor is bound up much that is interesting and salient from a spectacular and sporting standpoint. We allude to the dexterity, tact and grit of the Jockey; his ability to ride to orders; his judgment of pace and staying power—in short his qualification to ride a skiltul race and, perhaps a great finish: masterly qualities which give truth to the old saying. "*It is the bridle and spur that makes a good horse.*" Everybody knows that to fully appreciate the attractiveness or fascination of racing it is essential that the manœuvring of good jockeyism be carefully observed, and to permit of this being carried out successfully a BINOCULAR giving wide field and perfect definition is an absolute necessity.

We can provide these. Select any one of the following PRISMATIC FIELD GLASSES and you will be investing in an article of intrinsic merit and utility, giving EXTENDED VISION, FINE DEFINITION and STERLING VALUE.

What more useful present for a racing man, shikarist, for the rifle range, or for use under Service conditions, than one of these powerful and beautifully finished and wear resisting Binoculars?

Busch's	Prismatic	"Lynkop"	8	diameter,	Rs. 105
do.	do.	"Ultralux"		do.	,, 120
do.	do.	"Sollux"	6	do.	,, 138
do.	do.	do	10	do.	,, 155
do.	do.	"Terlux"	9	do.	,, 140
do.	Ordinary, Wide Vision				,, 45

For Cash, the above prices are subject to a discount of 10 per cent.

MARCKS & Co., Ltd.,
JEWELLERS, WATCHMAKERS, &c.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

ESTD. 1885. ESTD. 1885.

BY APPOINTMENE.

GENERAL
ACCIDENT FIRE AND LIFE
ASSURANCE CORPORATION LTD.

Assets Exceed	... ...	£ 00,00,000
Claims Paid	... ...	7,50,00,000

Special Policies and Low Quotations for—

FIRE	ACCIDENT & SICKNESS
BURGLARY	FIDELITY GUARANTEE
MOTOR CAR	PLATE GLASS
MOTOR CYCLE	
CYCLE	

AND LIFT INSURANCES.

For Particulars and Proposal Forms apply to—
INDIAN BRANCH:—
12-14 Church Gate St., BOMBAY.
(P. O. Box 112.)

Manager for India—G.M. ROSE.

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DIAMOND JUBILEE
WASHING COMPANY.

Cleaning, dyeing, and general laundry work have now become a science, and there are few firms in Bombay who realise this. We claim that we, at least, have kept pace with the times and with the assistance of our new electrical and steam cleaning plants, collar and shirt finishing machinery, electric and gas, irons, and finishing cones, we are enabled to satisfy the most fastidious taste. Try us and be convinced. Price lists on application.

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2-14, HAMAM STREET,
FORT, BOMBAY.

ALL ABOUT HEALTH.

An important publication for of Health Literature of 150 pages. Most interesting and useful reading of definite truth—a result of practical experience. Gratis and post free.

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VAIDYA SHASTRI,
MANISHANKRE GOVINDJI,
ATANK NIGRAH PHARMACY,
(JAMNAGAR KATHIAWAR.)

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Portraits in oils, water colours, or pastels.
Bromide enlargements coloured in oils, pastels or water colours.
Landscapes and paitnings of Indian characters—Book illustrations in black and white for half-tone blocks.
Also designs for book covers, etc
A. H. MULLER,
121, Frere Road, 3rd Floor,
Opp. Temperance Hotel, ... Fort, BOMBAY.

UNITED ASSURANC Co., Ld.

Provident Schemes
of

Marriage, Life and Upanayan are such as would be found in none. Its "Special Life" (admitting 75 years) and "Special Marriage" Schemes out-chronicles any chronicle, by paying handsome bonus after 3 months. Copyright and name of the above two registered and patented. Would you please ask for the rules and Agencies and Bonus List of

43-1, Bowbazar Street, Majumdar Bros. & Co.,
CALCUTTA. *Managing Agent*

SPECIAL SHORT ADVTS.

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS under the above heading are charge

	Rs.	a.
Per line	0	4
Minimum charge	1	0

CONTRACT RATES for three, six and twelve months can be had on application o THE MANAGER.

CLERKS, STUDENTS, and BUSINESSMEN, cannot do better than work at "American Money-Making Plans" during spare time and make Fortune, Particulars FREE. NOORANI Brothers, Box, K-7. Bhavnagar. 1298

DAVAR'S COLLEGE OF COMMERCE, Economics, Law and Banking. The Premier College in India: partronised by Princes, and recognised by other High Authorities. Best Examination results. 80, Esplanade Road. 332

YOUR PIANO—Does it need tuning or repairing? We place the services of thoroughly competent workman at your disposal. Our charges are moderate and whatever we do for your instrument is a guarantee it will be done as well as it is possible. MARKS and Co., Ltd., Bombay and Poona, Agents for the World-known Bluthner Pianos.

WANTED.

WANTED: Office partitions, large and small of Teakwood and glass. Apply giving full particulars to Box 217, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1304

WANTED a COOK for the Officers' Mess. Apply with copies of testimonials to MESS PRESIDENT, Poona Horse, Secunderbad.

WANTED an UNDER NURSE any nationality in muffosil. Head nurse kept. Previous experience not essential. Apply with full particulars testimonials and photo to Box No. 219, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1309

WANTED.—An ENGINEER (L. C. E.), for the Cambay State with experience of water works. Salary upto Rs. 200 p.m. Apply with particulars of qualifications to THE DEWAN, Cambay.

WANTED PARTNER in a going concern in Property business Long Established, large prospects, with a capital of 11 to 15 Thousand Rupees. Rare opportunity. Apply to Box No. 214, Advt. "Bombay Chronicle." 1308

WANTED—SALESMAN for Sundry Bazar goods by an import firm. One knowing correspondence preferred. Only experienced need apply with testimonials, stating salary expected to Box No. 210, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1254

WANTED A CARPENTER CONSTRUCTOR for the Marine Yard, Port Blair, who thoroughly understands barge and boat building. Salary Rs. 150—10—200, with house and servants. Five years' agreement open to renewal. Apply PORT OFFICER, Port Blair.

WANTED EMPLOYMENT by a European Accountant in any Commercial, Railway, or Municipal Office. Trained in London, holding good testimonials. Willing to start on moderate salary with prospects. Apply "W" Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."

WANTED an Indian Mechanical Draughtsman, must have either Loco. or Carr. Drawing Office experience, metre gauge man preferred.

Apply with copies of certificates and particulars of experience to the LOCO. CARR. & WAGON SUPDT., J. B. Ry., Jodhpur.

WANTED.—INFLUENTIAL AGENTS at all, yet unrepresented stations on salary or liberal commission or both to popularise our provident Marriage Schemes. Apply Managing Agents, THE CITY INSURANCE SOCIETY, Ltd., 7, Shallow Lane, Calcutta. 639

WANTED from March 1st a trained and fully qualified Assistant Master (Catholic) for St. Joseph's College, Naini Tal. Salary Rs. 140-10-300, with free board and residence, or higher initial salary according to experience.—Applicants should send copies only of certificates and testimonials to The PRINCIPAL.

WANTED—A qualified Lady DOCTOR to attend on the family of the Raja Sahib of Ali-Rajpur. The appointment to be in the first instance for six months. Pay Rs. 300 a month with free board and lodging. Apply with copies of testimonials to Mr. SORABJI COWASJI DOTIWALA, Dewan Ali-Rajpur C. I. 1264

WANTED by March 1st 1914—Two Resident Teachers, fully qualified and trained. One with kindergarten training and one qualified to teach up to the 7th Standard.

Full particulars on application to the CHAPLAIN, Grammar School Quetta.

WANTED an INTERPRETER for the Presidency Magistrates' Courts, Bombay, for 2 months. Salary Rs. 50 per mensem. University Graduates preferred. Thorough knowledge of Marathi, Guzerati and Hindustani necessary. Candidates should apply personally to the Undersigned.

E. J. REGNAUD, Chief Clerk, Presidency Magistrates' Courts, Bombay.

Bombay, 17th January, 1914.

WANTED

WANTED a DRAFTSMAN and quantity SURVEYOR on the Temporary Establishment of the Executive Engineer, Poona District. The pay of the appointment is Rs. 50/- per month. Applications stating qualifications and previous experience, with copies of testimonials (which will not be returned) should be forwarded to the undersigned not later than January 23rd 1914.

S. C. MOULD, Executive Engineer, Poona District.

Poona, 15th January 1914. 1287.

FOR SALE.

CLEMENT BAYARD, 4 Cyl., 10-16 H.P., MOTOR CAR, 2 seater, but with extensive Luggage Platform that takes a spider seat to hold two persons. In perfect condition and running order, and has always been driven by owner. Fitted with Rudge-Whitworth Detachable Wheels. Electric Light, Lenticular Alpha side lamps, Acetylene Alpha searchlights Clock, Speedmeter, double ignition, and all accessories. Price Rs. 3,000. Immediately available. Inspection and trial by appointment.

MAJOR DICKINSON, Imperial Mansions, Colaba.

FOR SALE.—Westinghouse variable speed Motor 15 Brake Horse power 460 volts Direct current, suitable for Printing Press of Flour Mill. Price including Pulley and Rails, starter and speed regulator Rs. 700. Apply to "Motor," Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."

FOR SALE.—Ninety-three thousand maunds of Narnoul limestone (well-known for its superiority), in lumpy and ballast forms, plus 3,000 maunds of (good quality) lime, will be sold by public auction on 27th January 1914), at Narnoul (R. M. Ry.) about eight miles from Delhi.

For details specifications apply to the MINING ENGINEER, Patiala State.

FOR SALE.—Br. Ar. G. GULZAR, aged, I. P. A. C. Fast and very handy light weight tournament pony, good hack and charger. Rs. 1,200 or near offer.

Ch. Ar. G. TOMBOY, aged, I. P. A. C. Excellent station game pony for light weight, good hack and charger. Rs. 900 or near offer.

Apply G. F. PLOWDEN, 43rd Light Infantry, Ahmednagar.

HOUSE, BAZAAR and DHOBIE ACCOUNT BOOK, *sixth edition revised* for 12 months with Servants Diary, Wages Table, Household Hints, Cookery Notes and Will Form *by Gerald L. Chard*, price Re. 1-8 from No. 5 Dept., Army Navy Stores Fort, and The Bombay Tract and Book Society, Dhobi Talao, Bombay.

60,000 maunds best dry HAY, read for sale at Dip, Hirania and Berkhera Railway Stations, G. I. P. Ry., bound by Hand Press Machines in Bundles of about 100 lbs. Management is being made for binding larger bundles by Steam Presses. The grasses are Poonia, Sen, Fine Gooner, etc. Apply sharp to:—

THE PRIVATE SECRETARY, C.S.I., to General Nawabzada Obaidulla Khan, of Bhopal.

TO BE LET.

ROOMS for Offices or Barrister's Chamber TO BE LET on Esplanade Road. Rent Rs. 45 to 75. Write or call at DAVAR'S COLLEGE OF COMMERCE. 1314

TO LET—GROUND FLOOR of a spacious bungalow, at Club Road, furnished or unfurnished, occupied by a European for the last four years. Will be vacant on 31st January, 1914, as occupier goes home. Oil painted, bright and cool with garden. Apply to Box No. 505, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."

MODERN DENTISTRY

is different to the dentistry of yesterday. Day by day the public are getting more exacting—wanting more value for their money. What was good enough for them last year is not good enough to-day. Living in India is becoming more and more expensive and people simply cannot afford to pay the fees that they used to. The dentist who progresses must move with the times—he must satisfy the popular demand. His work must be painless, artistic, and lasting; the materials used must be the very best procurable, but at the same time, his

FEES MUST BE MODERATE

hence Dr. Boyes' revised list of charges as under:—

Perfectly Painless E..raction Rs. 3.
Gold, Porcelain Amalgam or Cement Fillings from Rs. 3 to Rs. 10.
Complete sets of artificial teeth upper and lower from Rs. 100 to Rs. 250.
Partial Sets from Rs. 10 upwards.

Dr. C. D, BOYES, R. D. S.,
personally attends all patients.
107, Esplanade Road, Bombay,
opposite the Clock Towers.
Hours: 10 to 6 daily, Sundays by appointment only.

When you go visiting—don't have a headache, and be out of sorts. Carry Stearns' Headache Cure, make your stay pleasant. Headache relieved immediately.

NOTICES.

CHAMPANER SHIVRAJPUR LIGHT RAILWAY.

NOTICE is hereby given that the name of Champaner City Station situated between Halol and Shivrajpur on the above line will be changed to Pavagarh as from 1st February 1914.

KILLICK NIXON & CO., Managing Agents.

Bombay, 17th January, 1914. 1310

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS for provisioning Dhulia Prison for the year from 1st April, 1914, to 31st March, 1915 will be received and opened by the Superintendent, Dhulia Prison, on FRIDAY, 6th February, 1914, up to 5 p.m. in Dhulia Prison Office.

2. Particulars of supplies can be obtained from the Prison Office at Dhulia.

3. An earnest money (Deposit) of rupees two hundred (200) only be deposited in any Government Treasury and the receipt obtained therefrom be attached to the Tender.

4. Printed Forms of Tenders and Conditions of Contract can be had in the Prison Office on application.

K. G. GHARPUREY Capt., I.M.S., Superintendent, Dhulia Prison.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

S.S. 'RANGOON MARU' having arrived on the 18th instant from JAPAN via Hongkong, Singapore, and Colombo, the CONSIGNEES of her CARGO are requested to send in their Bills of Lading to this Office for counter-signature without delay. No survey will be held on cargo damaged or in doubtful condition unless a written application for such survey is received by the undersigned within ten days after the steamer's arrival. Cargo removed form the Landing Shed or warehoused is not entitled to the Survey. The BILLS for CLAIMS are to be sent into this Office within one month from the date of Steamer's arrival otherwise they will not be entertained.

T. IBUKIYAMA, Manager.

181 "Nippon Yusen Kaisha".

UNIVERSITY OF BOMBAY.

ANNUAL CONVOCATION FOR CONFERRING DEGREES.

THE ANNUAL CONVOCATION for conferring Degrees, to be presided over by His Excellency the Chancellor, will be held in the Sir Cowasji Jehanghier Hall of the University on Tuesday, the 17th February 1914. Candidates entitled to Degrees and desirous of being admitted are required to send their applications to the Registrar so as to reach him not later than Friday, the 6th February. Applications received after that date cannot, under General Regulation No. 45, be accepted. The University does not prescribe a special form of application.

2. Candidates wishing to receive their Degrees in person are requested to be present in the University Library Building at 4 p.m. (S. T.), on the Convocation Day. They must provide themselves with their own gowns and hoods.

3. Every application for admission to a Degree in absentia must specify the grounds on which it is based and be accompanied by the prescribed fee of Rs. 10. The amount of the fee will be refunded in the event of the application being disallowed. No such application will be considered unless it is accompanied by the prescribed fee.

FARDUNJI M. DASTUR, University Registrar.

Bombay, 15th January, 1914. 1286

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petitioner for Letters of Administration of the property and credits of BHANUSHANKER TRIBHOWAN of Bhavnager, in Kathiawad, Brahmin Hindu Inhabitant, without occupation .....Deceased.

TRIBHOVAN KASHIRAM of Bombay, Brahmin, Hindu Inhabitant a landed proprietor residing at Princess Street without the Fort of Bombay, the father, the sole surviving Coparcener and, the managing member of the family of the abovenamed deceased .....Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the proceedings if they think fit before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness Sir Basil Scott, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid this Fifteenth day of January in the year of our Lord One Thousand nine Hundred and Fourteen and in the fourth year of our reign.

(Sd.) A. M. KAJIJI, Registrar.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

(Sd.) P. B. MALBARI.

The 15th day of January 1914.

Messrs. PANDIA & Co., Petitioner's Attorneys.

1311

ANNOUNCEMENT.

Dr. Miss Jarbanoo Mistri's Lecture.—A lecture under the auspices of the "Dnyan Prasarak Mandali" will be delivered in Gujarati at the Framji Cowasji Institute at (S. T.) 6-15 p.m. to-day by Dr. Miss Jarbanoo Edulji Mistri, L. M. & S., late House Surgeon, "Cama and Albless Hospitals," and now in charge of the "Lohana Charitable Hospital and Dispensary" in Bombay. The topic selected for the evening is "Care of the Sick." The lecture will be illustrated by diagrams etc., and is open to the public, front seats being reserved for ladies and members of the Mandali, etc., as usual. 1313

THE SOUND INVESTMENT AGENCY.

EVERY description of Shares and Securities bought and sold at the most favourable rates. Expert and reliable advice and information given free of charge to Investors. The Investors' Referee, a monthly guide giving quotations of shares and securities, sent gratis on application. List of daily quotations forwarded if required. Great facility afforded to mofussil customers. Orders of any amount promptly executed and thorough satisfaction guaranteed. Highest references given. 21, Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay.

AUCTION SALE:

BENNETT & CO..

No. 22, APOLLO ST. FORT.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

On FRIDAY, the 30th instant at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Chowpati, next to Khoja Panjabhoy Club, late Mr. Rogay's bungalow. The valuable and handsome teakwood and blackwood plain and carved household furniture by Roberts, Dewji Canji and others, rich glass and crockeryware, best platedware, dining table in 4 pieces, arms and without arm chairs, sideboard and dumbwaiters, one drawing room velvet lined set, drawing room cabinets, chiffoniers, glass door almyrahs, zoonda cupboard, China glass, tapestry door curtains, marble top pier tables pier glass, one revolving top office table, vases, wall plates and figures, oil painting and water colours, blackwood carved furniture, marble top dressing and wash-hand tables, brass and iron single and double bedsteads, lights bronze hanging lamps, China and coir matting, copper utensils, Hyderabad carpets, etc., etc., the property of Mumtaz Jhan Begum Nasroolakhan.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view, four days before the sale.

On SATURDAY, the 24th instant, at 2-30 p.m., (S. T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Hornby Road, Fort, opposite Messrs. Whiteway Laidlaw and Co., the valuable and handsome teakwood and blackwood, household furniture, glass and crockeryware, dining-table, chairs, glass door almyrahs, revolving top writing-table, revolving bookstand, office chair, marble top table, glass screen, typewriter, stationery, files, writing pads, leather bags, etc., etc., the property of a gentleman.

The above will be on view two days before the sale.

ON THURSDAY, the 29th instant, at 2-30 p.m., (S. T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Fort Floor, Apollo Chambers, behind the Apollo Hotel, Apollo Bunder, the valuable teakwood and blackwood plain and carved dining, drawing, bed room and office room furniture, glass and crockeryware, best platedware by Reed and Barton, sliding dining table, arms and without arm chairs, large mirror sideboard and dumbwaiters, drawing room suite lined silk tapestry, Chippendale and Louis pattern cabinets, single and double glass door almyrahs, marble top centre tables, one handsome sweet-toned cottage piano by Soundy and Co., dressing chest of drawers, chiffoniers, low and Curzon easy chairs, marble top dressing and wash-hand tables, office and ladys' writing tables, revolving and glass dor book cases, Jost fan, electric fans, and lamps, terracotta and bronze figures, majolica flower vases, one brass clock, with glass dome, fancy drawing room screen, single and double iron bedsteads, Hinks and Ditmar's table and haaging lamps, Baba tricycle and go-cart, veranda-benches, copper and alluminium utensils, a collection of choice and rare plants in tubs and pots, etc., etc., the property of E. H. Rogers, Esq., and others.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view four days before the sale.

On MONDAY, the 9th February next at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by public auction at No. 4, Queens Road opposite the Church Gate Station, Fort, the valuable and handsome teak and blackwood plain and carved household furniture by Dewji Kanji, Ahmed Dewji & Bros., and others, rich glass and crockeryware, best platedware, dining table, arms and without arm chairs, sideboards and dumbwaiters, rich tapestry lined drawing room suits, one Ebonywood cottage piano by Rose and Co., drawing room cabinets, chiffoniers, glass door almyrahs, China glass, tapestry door curtains, marble top wash-hand tables, pier glass, vases, wall-plates and figures, oil paintings and water colours, brass and iron single and double bedsteads, china and coir mattings, 2 Jost fans, Durries and Hyderabad carpets, copper utensils, etc. Also one lot of best choice plants in tubs and pots etc., the property of Col. W. W. Peke.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view four day before the sale.

BENNETT & CO., Bombay, 20th January, 1914.

CRAWFORD & CO

AUCTIONEERS & COMMISSION AGENTS.

16, APOLLO STREET, FORT.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

AUCTION SALE OF THE STOCK-IN TRADE OF CUTLERY &c., OF THE INSOLVENT AT CUTLERY BAZAR.

Under instructions from R. D. Sethna Esq., the official assignee and assignee of the estate and effects of Miya Bapu Miya Saraf Miya, an Insolvent, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., will sell by public auction THIS DAY TUESDAY, the 20th instant at 3 p.m. (S.T.) at Cutlery Bazar, near Khokha Bazar, out of Fort, the following stock-in-trade of the said Insolvent, consisting of:—

Pen-knives, scissors, hair clippers, locks, soap boxes, shaving and hair brushes, spectacles, stationeries, leather pockets, buttons, playing cards, false jewellery, belts, combs, flutes, whistles, tooth brushes, nipples, hand mirrors, razors, knives, and other miscellaneous goods.

A deposit of 25 p.c. will be required at the time of sale.

The above is on view.

CRAWFORD & CO., Auctioneers.

Bombay, 20th Jan., 1914.

AUCTION SALE.

J. S. MODY & CO.

AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.

24-26, Bank Street, Fort.

AUCTION SALE OF MOTOR CAR No. 1890.

On WEDNESDAY, the 21st day of January, 1914, at 4 p.m., (S. T.), Messrs. J. S. MODY and Co., will sell by public auction at Messrs. Vatcha Bros. garage near the Tram Terminus, Girgaum, by order of the concerned and on account and at the risk of Mr. K. L. Shah proprietor of The Orient Motor Car and Electric Co. one "Laserpolette" landaulette body Motor Car No. 189.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY, situate at Mazagon, 2nd Carpenter Street.

Under instructions from Messrs. Khunderao, Laud and Mehta, Attorneys for Thakor Lalji Karson, and Bai Kashibai, wife of Thakor Lalji Karson, the mortgagees, under the Identure of Mortgage, bearing date the 26th day of May, 1905, and made between Ramchandra Santaram Lokhande of the one part and the mortgagees of the other part, Messrs. J. S. MODY and Co. will sell off by Public Auction the immoveable property at Mazagon, 2nd Carpenter Street, on FRIDAY the 23rd day of January 1914, at 5 p.m. (S. T.), on account and at the risk of heirs and legal representatives of the said mortgagor in exercise of the power of sale reserved to the said mortgagees.

PARTICULARS OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of Government land or ground together with the messuage, tenement, and dwelling house hereditaments and premises, standing thereon, situate, lying and being at Mazagon, 2nd Carpenter Street, outside the Fort of Bombay in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 114 square yards or thereabouts, registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 147, New No. 11465, Old Survey No. 240, New Survey No. 3422, assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal rates and taxes under E. Ward No. 6897, Street Nos. 6-8, and bounded as follows, that is to say, on the East by the house of Jairam Narayan Thacoor, on the West by public passage, on the North by the house of Jan Mahomed Haji Chotani, and on the South by the said Carpenter Street.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Khunderao Laud and Mehta, Attorneys for the mortgagees, at their Office, in Church Gate Street, Fort, or to the Undersigned.

J. S. MODY & CO., Auctioneers.

Bombay, 20th Jan., 1914.

MENESSE & CO.,

No. 35, HUMMUM STREET, FORT.

AUCTION SALE OF UNCLAIMED AND CONFISCATED GOODS, BELONGING TO THE GOVERNMENT CUSTOMS DEPARTMENT.

In accordance with Sections 88 and 119 of the Sea Customs Act VIII of 1878, under instructions from the Collector of Customs, Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at the Town Custor ise, THIS DAY TUESDAY, the 20th January, 1914, at 2 p.m., (S. T.), the following unclaimed and confiscated goods:—

9 cases wine and spirit, perfumery, glassware, soap, nails, wire, acid, packing paper, rice, groundnuts, linseed, farina, chemicals, old brass, old copper, tiles, iron bar, coir rope, galvanized sheets, crates, stone slabs, empty bottles, empty casks, empty boxes, empty drums, deck chairs, 2 old boats, 2 motor engine cylinders, quantity of old iron, iron chains, zinc sheets, and various other articles.

Also at 5 p.m. (S.T.), at Victoria Dock in No. 10, Unclaimed Warehouse:—

38 casks cement.

Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will hold their usual Weekly Auction Sale, on THURSDAY, the 22nd January, 1914, in the afternoon, at their Rooms of a quantity of piece-goods and other different kinds of goods.

O. T. O.—101/10—10 cases fancy prints.
5 bales grey shirtings.
4 cases white nainsooks mulls and shirtings.

By order of the National Cash Register Coy. of Bambay, and on account and at the risk of Messrs. Captain and Co. of Calcutta.

25 cases autographic cash registers and paper rolls.

30 Cases Whisky.

MENESSE & CO., Auctioneers.

Bombay, 20th Jan., 1914.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.

Auctioneers & Commission Agents, 21, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

WEEKLY SALE.

Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE and Co., will on WEDNESDAY, the 21st day of January, 1914, at 2-30 p.m., (S. T.), sell by public auction at their sales rooms the following:—

On account of the concerned.
10 Pieces Allahabad-made carpets of superior design and make 15 by 30 ft.
On account of the concerned.
3 Cases Japanese toys (paper).
1 Case padlocks.
1 Case:—5 wall-mirrors with frames.
1 Case glass buttons.
On account of the concerned.
14 Cases each containing 12 bottles Renal Compound for Bright and Kidney disease.

Miscellaneous articles:—6 New safes by Midland Safe Co., of Birmingham, new sewing machines, one cottage piano, 3 carpets. 1 National Cash Register machine 5 cases honey; harnesses, second-hand typewriter, etc.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO., Auctioneers.

Bombay, 20th Jan., 1914.

AMUSEMENTS:

You want a good evening's enjoyment.
THEN GO TO-NIGHT TO
LA SCALA.
6-30 ... TWO PERFORMANCES TWICE NIGHTLY ... 10

There is Brightness, Sparkle and continual variety throughout.

THE CLIFTON DUO
LEW JAMES | REINA SELMA
Hebrew Funster | Fascinating Danseuse

ALICE DIGBY.
THE VERSATILE GIRL

LITTLE MONA
THE SPARKLING SOUBRETTE

BELLE SPARKES
The Pretty and Popular Soprano.

Full Programme of Exclusive Pictures
COMEDY—COMICS—TOPICAL.

MEMO.

"Must visit EXCELSIOR Theatre whatever else turns up this week. Everybody I meet tells me that it is the finest programme ever given in Bombay for the money—that the Pompeii film is superb and that the Gardner Brown's Vaudeville Company is the finest of its kind they have ever seen here. Friends say I ought to book my seat at theatre for either 6-30 or 10 p. m. or else I may have to stand in a queue, and I'm not used to that."

THE ALCAZAR
6-30—Twice Nightly—10
To-night! To-night!!
THE GREAT DUNCAN
SPIRITUALISM HYPNOTISM!
The man who has made the whole world LAUGH.
HYPNOTIC SLEEP
FOR 24 HOURS
THE GREAT DUNCAN

Last night Monday, at the Alcazar in full view of the audience placed a man in an hypnotic sleep for 24 hours. After the performance, the Subject was carried and placed in the window of SOUNDY & Co., Hornby Road, Fort, left there all night and all day in full view of the public during which time the Subject received no nourishment of any kind. To-night the Subject will be conveyed to the Alcazar Theatre, and Duncan will awaken the Subject on the stage in full view of the audience. Doctors and Physicians are invited to inspect the Subject during and after the hypnotic sleep.

MISS MAXINE HEWITT.
The Mysterious Mind Marvel
DEAN AND BARTON
Dancers and Patter Comedians.
MISS DOREEN DALE
THE HARMING ACTRESS VOCALIST.
JOE REED
The Monarch of Musical Mirth.
Full Program of sensational Pictures
No Advance in our Prices.

1ST BATTALION B.B. & C. I. RAILWAY VOLUNTEERS.

The SERGEANTS' ANNUAL DANCE will be held at the Mechanics Institute, Lower Parel on FRIDAY, the 23rd January, 1914, at 9-30 p.m., (S. T.)

Tickets can be had from the undersigned or the HON. SECRETARY, Mechanics Institute, Lower Parel.

R. J. JOHNSTON, Hon. Secy., Sergts. Mess.

1247

FOR ADVERTISEMENT RATES
APPLY
THE MANAGER,
"BOMBAY CHRONICLE,"
Medows Street,
Fort, BOMBAY.

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AMUSEMENTS:

AMERICA-INDIA CINEMA.

Charni Road. **TO-NIGHT!** Tel. No. 1271.

A Drama of Emotional Interest.

IN A WOMAN'S POWER.

THE STORY OF A WOMAN'S LOVE AND HATE.

LIEUTENANT DARING.

An exciting story of an adventure in a South American port.

JIM'S MISSION *Comedy)*

SHOWS NIGHTLY.

7 to 8, 8-30 to 9-30, 10 to 11.

Sat. and Sunday :—*11-15 to 12-15.*

Prize Shows—Sat. and Sunday 5-30 to 6-30.

FILMS FOR SALE HIRE.

MADRAS FINE ARTS SOCIETY.

Under the patronage of H. E. the Governor of Madras, the ANNUAL EXHIBITION will be opened on the 28th February.

Last day for receiving pictures, 7th February.

C. DONOVAN, Lt.-Col., I.M.S.,
Hon. Secretary,
Madras Fine Arts Society.
Dunduan, Nungumbakam, Madras.

THE NATIONAL INDIAN LIFF INSURANCE Co., Ld.

OFFICES: 3, Elphinstone Circle
FORT, BOMBAY

SOME SPECIAL FEATURES of the Company are :—

CHILDREN'S ENDOWMENT and ANNUITIES.

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POLICIES WORLD-WIDE from commencement and automatically protected from forfeiture.

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The Company is prepared to advance Loans at most reasonable rates of interest on security of its own Policies.

Applications or Agencies invited.

Exceptional opportunities offered to energetic men with spare time.

Full particulars on application to—

E. F. HALLIWELL,

Resident Secretary
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Western India, Sind and
Madras Presidency

TELEPHONE No. 2352.
TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS: "BALTIC."

ABU HIGH SCHOOL,

MOUNT ABU, RAJPUTANA.

RE-OPENS 15TH JANUARY, 1914.

A BOARDING SCHOOL FOR BOYS.

Under the management of a Governmen' Board of Control.

President.—The Hon. Sir Elliot Colvin, K.C.S.I., Agent to the Governor-General in Rajputana. Hon. Sec.—Rev. H. Mould, B. A., Chaplain of Abu. Staffs:—Mr. A. J. D. Dunne, V. D. Head Master, assisted by a resident Staff of Graduates and Mistresses.

Boys are prepared for all grades of the Cambridge local Examinations, Bombay School of Art, etc.

The School is well situated and posse s a fully equipped Gymnasium, Cricket d Hockey grounds, Rifle Range and Co.. ge Hospital.

Prospectus and List of former successes may be had on application to the Honorary Secretary. 856

DIABETES

A treatise on the causes, Symptoms and the most effective treatment of Diabetes, Hydrocele and Skin Disease, will be given free to readers of this paper. Apply to A. Chatterjee & Co., 103-2, Machua Bazar Road, Calcutta.

HYDROCELE

RAI SAHEB Dr. K. C. DAS'S HEALTH RESTORER

Distributed gratis & Post free to all

Apply to:—

SWASTHYA SAHAY PHAACYRM
30-2, Harrison Road, Calcutta.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Monday, the 19th January 1914, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are clear. Humidity is in excess at Rawalpindi and in defect at Ambala. Temperature is in excess except in the extreme north.

The United Provinces.—Skies are moderately clouded at Jhansi and clear elsewhere. The moisture in the air is either equal to or below the average. Day temperature is in excess over the whole division; night temperature is also above normal in the extreme western districts.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are clear in upper Sind and lightly to moderately clouded elsewhere. Humidity is in excess at Jacobabad and Bikaner and in defect at Jaipur. Both maximum and minimum temperatures are in excess in Rajputana and lower Sind. Minimum temperature is above normal in upper Sind.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are generally clear. The moisture in the air is either equa to or below the average. Temperature is in excess.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are lightly to moderately clouded in the southern half of the division and clear or lightly clouded in the northern half. Humidity is in excess at Raipur and Chanda and normal or in defect elsewhere. Temperature is in excess except in the southeastern districts.

The Konkan.—Skies are clear. The air is drier than usual and day temperature is in excess at Ratnagiri.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are clear or very lightly clouded. Humidity is normal or in defect. Minimum temperature is in defect at Malegaon, Ahmednagar and Aurangabad.

General Remarks.—Weather has been dry and is likely to remain so generally.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN at 8 a. m. ON MONDAY, the 19th of January 1914.

STATIONS.	Temp. in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hours.	Temp. in Shade. Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity. 8 A.M.	Rainfall. Past 24 hours.	Rainfall. Total 1st Dec. to date.	Rainfall. Variation 1st Dec. to date.
PERSIAN-AREA—						
Bushire	64.9	51.9	87	..	?	
Jask	80.1	61.6	88	..	1.68	—0.54
Muskat	..	..	..	..	..	..
Do. (15th)	83.0	65.0	59	..	0.66	—0.67
PUNJAB—						
Multan	71.8	47.7	75	..	0.91	0.44
Rawalpindi	63.9	40.0	97	..	?	?
Lahore	72.2	50.3	78	..	1.29	0.24
Sirsa	74.7	48.0	76	..	1.26	0.52
Ambala	77.3	46.3	62	..	0.96	—1.03
Delhi	78.2	52.0	64	..	0.52	—0.46
UNITED PROVINCES—						
Agra	80.0	52.8	53	..	0.09	—0.60
Mainpuri	80.0	49.4	70	..	0.26	—0.77
Jhansi	82.5	56.1	46	..	0.37	—0.26
Cawnpore	79.2	49.9	74	..	0.02	—0.93
Allahabad	80.6	48.5	74	..	0.68	—0.40
SIND AND RAJPUTANA						
Jacobabad	73.1	49.2	86	..	1.30	1.00
Karachi	80.2	61.8	62	..	0.17	—0.31
Ajmer	70.3	51.2	74	..	2.34	1.72
Jaipore	79.2	62.9	35	..	0.86	0.27
Kotah	84.1	57.6	49	..	1.03	0.09
GUJARAT, KATHIAWAR AND CENTRAL INDIA WEST—						
Bhuj	79.2	51.6	69	..	0.03	—0.13
Dwarka	81.7	61.6	61	..	0.00	—0.10
Veraval	82.9	63.7	53	..	0.00	—0.41
Rajkot	86.5	54.8	47	..	0.00	—0.20
Bhavnagar Para	88.2	56.8	45	..	0.00	—0.32
Surat	92.9	60.3	61	..	0.00	—0.19
Ahmedabad	89.2	50.8	36	..	0.00	—0.21
Deesa	87.1	55.4	41	..	0.01	—0.19
Neemuch	85.8	57.8	?	..	0.12	—0.28
Indore	87.2	56.4	55	..	0.20	—0.46
CENTRAL PROVINCES—						
Jubbulpore	85.7	54.8	61	..	0.94	—0.34
Sanger	85.2	59.6	32	..	0.81	—0.59
Hos angabad	88.5	56.2	63	..	0.77	—0.37
Khandwa	92.0	59.9	47	..	0.00	—0.93
Akola	91.4	59.8	55	..	0.49	—0.92
Amraoti	87.9	62.8	50	..	1.31	—0.02
Nagpur	87.5	56.7	67	..	0.85	—0.61
Chanda	87.0	55.6	82	..	0.37	—0.83
Raipur	84.7	58.6	78	..	1.26	0.48
KONKAN—						
Bombay	84.5	71.3	69	..	..	—0.52
Ratnagiri	92.1	69.1	47	..	..	—0.61
Mormugao	85.3	71.2	70	..	..	—1.16
Karwar	90.7	67.2	72	..	..	—1.92
BOMBAY DECCAN AND HYDERABAD—						
Malegaon	89.9	58.3	46	..	0.08	—0.68
Ahmednagar	85.8	55.5	50	..	0.16	—0.87
Poona	85.6	56.1	64	..	..	—1.07
Sholapur	85.6	61.3	53	..	0.01	—1.44
Bijapur	86.1	61.1	67	..	0.24	—0.96
Belgaum	86.3	57.7	62	..	0.82	—1.06
Aurangabad	86.7	59.0	42	..	0.00	—0.98
Nizamabad (Indur).	87.1	57.9	66	..	0.02	—0.77
Hyderabad	82.3	60.1	73	..	0.00	—1.17
MALABAR COAST AND CEYLON—						
Mangalore	90.5	67.9	56	..	0.93	—2.41
Calicut	87.8	67.9	77	..	4.67	—1.51
Cochin	87.6	69.7	64	..	4.69	—3.62
Colombo	89.5	72.0	85	..	27.12	7.45
MADRAS (EXCLUDING MALABAR) AND MYSORE—						
Masilipatam	83.8	65.7	85	..	..	—6.17
Bellary	86.8	58.3	78	..	0.04	—2.11
Cuddapah	86.2	59.3	80	..	3.09	—1.50
Madras	84.1	69.4	65	..	28.73	9.11
Bangalore	79.7	55.3	91	..	0.34	—3.15
Coimbatore	85.6	62.0	70	..	4.87	0.11
Trichinopoly	86.2	64.0	73	..	10.44	2.46
Negapatam	83.5	69.3	88	..	53.35	25.30

ALL INDIA WEATHER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Jan. 19.

The disturbance affecting the north has disappeared without giving any rain. The temperature remains unusually high over North-west India.

Forecast:—No great change.

Are you losing weight? Muscles weak and flabby? Stearns' Wine of Cod Liver Extract builds up broken down tissues and produces sound healthy flesh— increases your weight.

ELECTRIC LIFTS.

SMITH AND STEVENS PASSENGER AND GOODS LIFTS

FOR DIRECT SINGLE PHASE AND THREE PHASE CURRENT

FOR HAND ROPE SWITCH IN CAGE.

FULL OR SEMI-AUTOMATIC CONTROL.

CROMPTONS BOMBAY, Ld.,

35-37, APOLLO STREET,

BOMBAY.

TEMPERATURE IN BOMBAY.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA, BOMBAY, 18th January 1914

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p. m. 4 p.m., and 10 p m.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fahr	inches.		29.084
Temperature of Air	degrees.		78.3
Wet Bulb Thermometer	"		70.6
Dew point	"		67.1
Relative humidity of Air			0.690
Extent of couldy sky (the whole sky cloudy = 10)			1.0
Maximum temperature of Air	degrees.		84.5
Manimum do. do.	"		72.3
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight			
ENE., ESE., E. W. WNW.,			
Movement of Wind do.			101

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The following information is published in order the vessels in the Lombay Harbour may, by comparison with a standard instrument, ascertain the errors of their barometers:—

The reading of the Standard Barometer at the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 80 deg. F., and to the level of the tide at 8-45 a m., Standard Time on the 19th January, was 30.208 inches. For temperature corrections applicable to mercurial barometers of ships the reading of the ship's barometer as to be increased or decreased by .013 inch for every 5 degrees, according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectively below or above 80 deg. F. In case of the aneroid no temperature correction is needed. But for comparison at 80° F. all aneroid readings should be increased by 138 inch. For correcting the ship's barometer either mercurial or aneroid, for the height of the barometer cistern above the tide level in the screw at 8-45 a.m. Standard Time, the ship's barometer reading should be increased by .010 inch for every 10 feet of to height, to make it comparable with the observatory barometer reading given above.

SUN, MOON & TIDES AT BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and heights of the in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week, stated in Bombay Meantime. Depth of water is at Dock Sill.

1914	High Water.				
Day of week.	Day of month.	Bombay Mean Time.		Depth sill.	
	January	h.	m.	ft.	in
Mon.					
Tues.	20	m	0	29	1
			0 a	27	0
Wed.	21	m	5 10	25	9
			8 31 a	26	2
Thurs.	22	m	7 30	24	5
			9 40 a	27	9
Fri.	23	m	8 52	29	9
			10 32 a	28	2
Satur	24	m	9 58	25	2
			11 12 a	28	10
Sun.	25	m	10 48	25	9
			11 46 a	29	3

1914	Low Water.				
Day of week.	Day of month.	Bombay Mean Time.		Depth on sill.	
	January.	h.	m.	ft.	in.
Mon.					
Tues.	20	m	11 57	17	3
Wed.	21	m	0 44	21	11
			1 8 a	17	1
Thurs.	22	m	2 23	21	9
			2 11 a	16	9
Fr	23	m	3 44	21	1
			3 8 a	16	5
Satur	24	m	4 39	20	3
			3 50 a	16	2
Sun.	25	m	5 19	19	6
			4 44 a	16	0

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset according to Indian Standard Time during the ensuing week:—

	January.	Sunrise.	Sunset.
	(Mon.)		
20.	(Tues.)	7h. 15m.	6h. 24m
21.	(Wed.)	7h. 15m.	6h. 25m
22.	(Thurs.)	7h. 15m.	6h. 25m
23.	(Fri.)	7h. 15m.	6h. 26m
24.	(Satur)	7h. 15m.	6h. 27m
25.	(Sun.)	7h. 15m.	6h. 27m

PHASES OF THE MOON :—

First Quarter.	Jan.	4th	8h 39.1m	P.M.
Full Moon.	Do.	12th	10h 39.0m.	A.M.
Last Quarter.	Do.	19th	5h 59.8m	A.M.
New Moon.	Do.	26th	0h 4. 1m	P.M.

BLUE-JACKET'S BRAVERY.

WATER-PIPE CLIMB TO HELP A WOMAN.

Thousands of people witnessed a daring attempt by a bluejacket to rescue a young woman trapped by a fire in the top storey of Messrs. Leeson and Vokins's drapery establishment in North-street, Brighton, on Jan. 2.

The fire broke out in the women's quarters. One young woman took refuge in the top storey. She could be seen by the crowd in the street and while the fire brigade was being summoned a young blue-jacket, belonging to H. M. S. Pembroke, climbed the waterpipe at the front of the premises in an effort to help her to escape.

When, however, he reached the top, he was overcome by the smoke and was unable to descend. The firemen arrived a moment later, and the young woman and her would-be rescuer were saved by means of the fire escape.

When other remedies fail to cure that headache, here's the cure. Stearns' Headache cure, headache gone in a few minutes.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

January 19th.

18th.		
S.S. Barala	Willsher	Busreh Jan. 4
S.S. Ehrenfels	Schmitz	Hamburg Dec. 6
S.S. Himalaya	Evans	Shanghai Dec. 30
S.S. Ninive	Metzenheim	Busreh Jan. 12
S.S. Rangoon Maru	Date	Kobe Dec. 19
S.S. Meteor	Remmersen	Balik Papan Jan. 1
S.S. Kola	Deme	Busreh Jan. 10
19th.		
S.S. Laconia	Pesut	Trieste Dec. 30

DEPARTURES.

January 19th.

S.S. Linga	Cutbush	Karachi
S.S. Fultala	Cave	Moulmein
S.S. Euphorbia	Stevens	Dunkirk

The following vessels began to load on Monday.

Steamer	Laconia	for Liverpool etc.
"	Ninive	for do.

S. S. Barala:—The B. I. S. N. Coy's steamer Barala, 1,899 tons, Captain H. J Willsher, arrived in harbour on Sunday from Busreh, which port she hal left on January 4, with a general cargo and passengers.

S.S. Ehrenfels:—The Hansa Line steamer Ehrenfels, 2,780 tons, Captain J. Schmitz, arrived in harbour on Sunday from Hamburg, which port she had left on December 6, with a general cargo.

S.S. Himalaya:—The P. & O. S. N. Coy's steamer Himalaya, 3,706 tons, Captain H. E. Evans, arrived in harbour on Sunday from Shanghai, which port she had left on December 30, with a general cargo and passengers.

S.S. Ninive:—The steamer Ninive, 2,876 tons, Captain W. Metzenheim, arrived in harbour on Sunday from Busreh, which port she had left on January 12, with a general cargo and 2 passengers.

S.S. Rangoon Maru:—The Japan Line steamer Rangoon Maru, 3,316 tons, Captain T Date, arrived in harbour on Sunday from Kobe, which port she had left on December 19, with a general cargo and passengers.

S.S. Meteor:—The steamer Meteor, 2,576 tons, Captain J. Remmersen, arrived in harbour on Sunday from Balik-Papan, which port she had left on January 1, with a cargo of kerosin oil.

S.S. Kola:—The B. I. S. N. Coy's steamer Kola, 510 tons, Captain G. H. A. Denne, arrived in harbour on Sunday from Busreh, which port she had left on January 10, with a general cargo and passengers.

S.S. Laconia:—The steamer Laconia, 4,117 tons, Captain G. Pesut, arrived in harbour on Monday from Trieste, which port she had left on December 30, with ballast.

S.S. Linga:—The B. I. S. N. Coy's steamer Linga, 949 tons, Captain H. M. Cutbush, sailed on Monday for Karachi, with a general cargo and passengers.

S.S. Fultala:—The B. I. S. N. Coy's steamer Fultala, 2,701 tons, Captain G. G. Cave, sailed on Monday for Moulmein, with ballast.

S.S. Euphorbia:—The steamer Euphorbia, 2,444 tons, Captai W. F. Stevens, sailed on Monday for Dunkirk, with a general cargo.

The P. and O. Company's S. S. Egypt, left Honkong at 1 p.m. on Saturday the 17th instant.

The Mantua, with the outward Mails of the 9th instant, left Aden at 5 p.m. on Sunday and is expected to arrive in Bombay at 5 a.m. on Friday.

MONDAY January 19th, 1914.

P DOCK.

A Orissa	Redfern	M. M. & Co
Shed steamer	last	Agent
B. Bassano	Baxhall	J. F. & Co.
D. & E. Clyde	Marlean	Williamson	F. & Co
C. and R.	Fredriko Glavle	Fullos	J. M. & Co
H Praesident	Schutt	A. S. & Co.
K. Assaye	Coldwell	P. & O. S. N. & Co.
N. Ena	Charters	Ralli Bros.
O. Transport	Jones	D. N. & Co
P. Chakrata	Smith	M. M. & Co.
Q. Sardar	Weeks	H. S. Shustry..

V DOCK.

1. Styliani Bebis	Sirmas	J. M. & Co
2. Castalia	Mitchell	W. & A. G. & Co
3. City of Poona	Rae	K. N. & Co
4. Adenwen	Hayward	W. & A. G. & Co.
5. Pundra	Badcock	M. M. & Co.
6. City of Chester	eaborne	K. N. & Co.
7. Clan Colquhoun	Summer	J. F. & Co.
8. Don of Ogil	Jarvis	T. M & Co
9. Nordmark	Megnann	W. & A. Graham & Co
10. & 11. Banca	Garwood	P. & O. S. N. & Co
12. & 13. Arabia	Palmer	P. & O. S. N. Co
15. Turul	Gramantek	A. L. S. N. & Co.

M. W. D. D.

Barala Willsher M. M& Co.

VESSELS IN THE STREAM.

Arcadia Barcham P. & O. S. N. & Co.
Bengrove Barber W. & A. G. & Co.
Chindwara Williams M. M. & Co.
Dinsdalehall Henrickson T. M & Co.
Dwarka Voxon M. M. & Co.
Ehrenfels Schmitz W. & A. G. & Co.
Ferod Primrose T. M & Co
Glenclunv Johnstone T. M. & Co.
Hos Fassa T. M & Co
Himalaya Evans P. & O. S. N. & Co.
Iran reabody K. N. & Co
India Talbot P. & O. S. N. Co
Khosoro Hannam T. M. & Co
Koweit Brewis Arab Steamer
Kola Denne M. M. & Co
Lightning Cave M. M. & Co.
Laconia Pesut W. & A. G. & Co.
Meteor Remmersen W. & A. G. & Co.
Ninive Metzenheim W. & A. G. & Co.
Pentakota Hewert M. M. & Co.
Peter Jebsen Nienwijaar W. & A. G. & Co.
Resbergen Burzer A. Y. & Co
Rangoon Maru Date N. Y. K.
Seldra Bryn The Bombay & Cc.
Sunbeam (yacht) Callaway Lord Brassey
Talyahi Kass A. M. Jeewanji & Co
Urlana Pratt M. M. & Co
Vermont Gemmell W. & A. G. & C

MESSRS SAMUEL MONTAGU'S WEEKLY CIRCULAR

Messrs. Samuel Montague and Co., write us as follows, under date January 1st:—

GOLD.

About £600,000 arrived in the form of bar gold, for which there was no appreciable demand from abroad, except that customary from India. The amount shipped to that country this week was £189,000.

The following amounts were received by the Bank:—

Dec. 24th, £171,000 in bar gold.
Dec. 27th, £61,000 in bar gold.
Dec. 29th, £553,000 in bar gold.
Dec. 30th, £85,000 in bar gold.
Dec. 31st, £76,000 in bar gold.

No withdrawal took place, and the total influx is therefore £946,000 since our last letter.

The gold held by the Bank of England against its note issue amounts to £33,874,535, compared with £30,377,400 on the 2nd January, 1913.

SILVER.

The market has been somewhat languid, and prices have eased a little in sympathy. A sixteenth of a penny was shed on the 29th ultimo, and a similar fraction yesterday. To-day, a further fall took place of an eighth of a penny, and silver for both cash and forward delivery is quoted 26 7/16d.

Naturally the holiday season here and elsewhere has restricted business.

A comparison between the outlook of silver to-day and that which confronted the market on the 1st January, 1913, does not give much cause for despondency.

The quotations then, for instance, were more than 10 per cent. higher than those current to-day.

The total stocks in London, India and Shanghai (excluding sycee at the latter city, where most of it is deposited for safe custody), are about one million and a half pounds sterling less.

The dangerous "bull" speculation which has threatened the market for some years past is now at an end. The comparatively small portion of the four or five millions sterling of silver held in speculation on 1st January, 1913, is now held by a strong London syndicate, and can fairly be regarded as a set off against the heavy Indian speculative "bear" commitments, of which there was none of any consequence in existence at the beginning of 1913.

The relief engendered by more healthy conditions cannot but conduce, in the long run, to a more stable market.

Meanwhile, Mexico is unable to feed the United States with ore, and is likely to diminish supplies of fine silver to this market.

An Indian Currency Statement cabled on the 24th ultimo showed a decrease of 55 lakhs under the combined denominations of rupees and silver under coinage. The holding of the Standard Reserve in India showed an increase of 40 lakhs in rupees and a decrease of 45 lakhs in gold.

The stock in Bombay is unchanged at about £160,000. The offtake has fallen from 100 to 85 bars a day.

The holdings of silver in Shanghai by Banks and others consist of about £5,455,000 in sycee and £320,000 in bars.

During the month of December the market has been steady, and the cash price at the end of the year was 5/8d. above that fixed on the 1st December—the lowest quotation for 1913—viz., 25 15/16d.

Statistics are appended:—

Highest Price 27 1/4 cash 27 1/4, 2 mos.

Lowest Price 25 15/16 cash 26 3/16, 2 mos.

Average Price 26.72 cash 26.767, 2 mos.

During the 25 working days, forward silver commanded a premium of 1/4d. on 1 day, of 1/8d. on 4 days, and of 1/16d. on 7 days. Prices for both delivery were identical on the remaining 13 days.

A shipment of £45,000 has been made from San Francisco to Hongkong.

The quotations to-day for cash and 2 mos. delivery are 1/4d. below those fixed on the 24th ultimo.

We have the pleasure to wish you a very prosperous New Year.

Quotations for Bar Silver p. oz. std.

Dec. 27th, 26 11/16 cash 26 11/16, 2 mos.
Dec. 29th, 26 5/8 cash 26 5/8, 2 mos.
Dec. 30th, 26 5/8 cash 26 5/8, 2 mos.
Dec. 31st, 26 9/16 cash 26 9/16, 2 mos.
Jan. 1st, 26 7/16 cash 26 7/16, 2 mos.

Average of the above 26.489 cash 26.489, 2 mos.

Bank Rate 5 per cent.

Bar Gold p. oz. std. 77/9.

French Gold Coin p. oz. Nominal.

German Gold Coin p. oz. Nominal.

U. S. A. Gold Coin p. oz. Nominal.

When you go visiting—don't have a headache, and be out of sorts. Carry Stearns' Headache Cure, make your stay pleasant. Headache relieved immediately.

BOMBAY SHARE QUOTATIONS.

Banks.

Name and Amount paid up.	When Div. Paid.	Last Div.	Approximate Quotation.
INDIAN BANKS.			Rs.
Bank of Bombay	uly	13%	1600
Bank of India Rs. 50 ..	do.	6%	65
Bank of Bengal	do.	14%	1,700
Bank of Madras	do.	12½	1,400
Bank of Rangoon	..	.%	100
Bank of Baroda Rs. 50 ..	do.	8%	57
Bombay Merchants Bank Ld. Rs. 10	do.	7½%	2
The Central Bank of ndia Rs. 25	..	6	16
The Central Co-operative Bank, Rs. 15	..	6¼	17
Standard Bank Rs. 50 O. ..	..	..	..
Standard Bank Rs. 50. P ..	..	6%	15
Alliance Bank of Simla, Ld.	..	6%	25
Allahabad Bank	Jan.-Aug	14%	280
The Poona Bank (Old Issue) Rs. 80.	..	18%	360
New Issue Rs. 15	June	10%	35
Punjab National Bank ..	do.	..	15
EXCHANGE BANKS ..		10%	175
Chartered Bank			
Mercantile Bank			
12 A		16%	£60
12 B		7%	£19
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corp. ..	do.	7%	£18-10
Eastern Bank, Ld, £4 ..	Feb.-	2½	£87½
National Bank of India £12	New Sep-Mar.	5% 14%	76 600

Spinning and Weaving Companies.

Ahmedabad Advance ..	May-Oct.	25	810
Alliance	Apl-Oct.	Nil	50 Nom.
Berar Manufacturing ..	..	..	60
Bo. Cotton Manufacturing	..	..	102½
Bo. Dyeing and M. Co., ..	..	25	625
Bombay United	May-Nov	25	490
Century	Apl-Oct.	6	245
Central India	May-Nov	65	1,890
China	Mar-Sep.	50	640
Chinoi Silk	..	20	400
Colaba Land and Mill ..	Mar.-Sep	30	1,435
Coronation Mills	Mar.-Sep	Nil	492
Connaught	do.	Nil	100
Coorla	April	40	690
Crescent	Mar.-Sep.	6	112½
Currimbhoy	do.	10	232½
David	May.-Nov.	20	473½
Edward Sassoon	..	8	195
Emperor Edward	..	25	405
Empress	Mar.-Sep.	..	150
Fazulbhoy	May	20	445
Framjee Petit	Apl.-Oct.	50	1,395
Finlay Mills	..	7-8	320
Gold Mohur	..	25	525
Hindustan	Mar.-Sep.	45	530
Howard and Bullough ..	do.	15	500
Hyderabad	do.	60	1,325
Imperial Cotton	do.	Nil	115
Indian Dyeing and Bleaching	..	4	96½
Indian Manufacturing ..	do.	40	425
Indo-China Manufg. ..	Apl.-Oct.	60	1,055
Indore Malwa	Dec.	4	145
Jam Jee Waves	Mar.-Sep.	Nil	240
Jamshed Manufg.	Apl.-Oct.	6½	90
Jewraj Baloo	May	20	400
Jubilee Mills	Apl.-Oct.	Nil	125
Khandesh Rs. 610. ..	June-Dec.	25	900
Khatao	May-Nov.	45	1,375
Kohinoor	Mar.-Aug.	25	750
Lakshmi Cotton	April.	60	110
Madhowji Dharamsi ..	June-Dec.	75	1,150
Madras United	June-Dec.	60	1,905
Maneckjee Petit	Mar.-Sep.	50	1,970
Meyer Sassoon	..	Nil	80
Morarjee Goculdas ..	Apl.-Oct.	115	2,750
Nawab of Cambay	..	30	350
New Great Eastern ..	Apl-Oct.	7	225
New City of Bombay ..	Mar.-Sep.	30	990
Phœnix	Jan.-July.	7	165
Presidency	Apl.-Oct.	Nil	390
Ripon	do.	Nil	250
Sassoon Cotton	April.	Yr.50	750
Sassoon Silk	do.	Yr.35	420
Sholapore	June-Dec.	250	4,600
S. Mahratta	Nov.	..	55
Standard Mills	May.-Nov.	40	1,170
Sun	Oct.	..	105
Surat Rice Mill	May.	15	200
Swan	New O.	10	280
Swadeshi	May.-Oct.	50	1,500
Textile	Apl.-Oct.	60	1,205
Union Mill	..	Nil	250
Vishnu Cotton O.	..	Nil	390
P.	..	Nil	635
Western India	Sep.	45	425
Mysore Spinning ..	July.	15	240

Press Companies.

		Last Div. Rs.	Year Rs.
Akbar ..	May.	300	4,80
Albert Kurraches ..	Nov.	45	500
Breul's Cawapore ..	Aug.	6½	120
The Bellary Press ..	Dec.	15	2000
Broach City	Oct.	13	13
Port	Nov.	5	190
Godavery Valley ..	..	6	95
Harvey and Sabapathy ..	July	40	700
Hindustan P. & M. ..	..	15	725
Hingoles	Sept.	5	70
Indian Cotton	Oct.	8¾	135
Jumna Ginning and Pressing Co., Ld. ..	..	7%	707
Kamgaum	Sept.	30	365
Mahmudpura Ctn. ..	..	7½	100
Mehuva	Oct.	Nil	125
Mercantile	do.	Nil	20
Manmar Manufacturing ..	Aug.	12½	200
New East India	Sep.	75	910
New Mofussil Co., ..	Nov.	50	825
New Berar	Oct.	35	530
New Prince of Wales ..	do.	45	605
Sind	Nov.	30	250
Surat City	Oct.	20	230
Vulkart, U.P. Ld., ..	Sept.	40	900
Vardwan G.P. ..	..	12	139

Railway Companies.

Ahmedabad Prantej Rly .	Feb.-July	6½	675
Amritsar Patty Rly. ..	Mar.-Aug.	6%	142
Central Provinces Railway Rs. 100 ..	Jan.-July.	4	121
Dhond Baramati Rs. 80. ..		4%	113
Guzerat Rlys. Rs. 100. ..		4	119
Sind Light Rys. ..	June-Dec.	..	140
Tapti Valley Railway Co.,	Apl.-Aug.	6%	580
Ahmedabad Dholaka Rly	Sep.-Aug.	5½%	140

Miscellaneous Companies.

		Last Div.	Year.
Alcock Ashdown Co., ..	Oct.-May	Nil	150
All India U.I. Co., Ld. Rs 20 ..	August	Nil	10
Bamankua ..	..		4
Backbay Bath ..			
Badham Pile ..		2	
Badoda Tram Co., ..	Jan.-Aug.	Nil	92
Bo. Burma T. Corpr. ..	..	15	45
Bombay Electric Supply and T. Co., Ld.	P. Feb.-Aug. O.	6% 5%	905 175
Bombay Ice Manufg. ..	H

COMMERCIAL.

BOMBAY MARKETS.

(From our Correspondents.)

Jan. 19.

IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

Packages.	Rs.	From	Bank.
1 box case	52,500	Jeddah	Comptoir
114 bars silver	2,25,000	London	,,
4 boxes gold	3,07,200	Fremantle	National

EXCHANGE.

The Market is steady as to rates, but there is little business doing on either side of the account.

The Cash balance of the Bank of Bombay is 95 lakhs down.

We quote:—

	s.	d.	d.
BANKS SELLING—			
T. T. ready ..	1-4	1-16	to 3-32
D. D. mail	1-4	3-32	
T. T. forward, Feb.	1-4	1-16	
BANKS BUYING—			
Private D. D. ready ...	1-4	5-32	
Credits 3 m-s ready ...	1-4	5-16	
,, ,, forward,	Apl. 1-4	1-4	
,, 6 m-s ready ...	1-4	7-16	
Francs 3 m-s ready ...		171¼	
Marks ,, ,, ...		139½	
60 dys Hongkong ...		140¼	
,, ,, Shanghai ...		188½	
,, ,, Japan		148	

BULLION.

On Saturday bar silver in London was ¼ higher for ready at 26-5/8 and 1/16 higher for delivery at 26-3/8.

We quote:—	Rs.	a.	p.
English bar gold	24	0	0
Australian bar gold	23	15	6
Sovereigns	15	0	0
Silver (cum duty) ready.....	78	0	0
	(cut bars).		
1st instalment ..	76	10	0
2nd instalment.....	76	5	0

Exports of Bar Silver from Bombay by Rail on 16th January 1914.

	Bars.	Ounces
G. I. P. Railway	16	16,387
B. B. & C. I. Railway	5	6,015

GOVERNMENT PAPER.

The Paper Market displayed a better tone to-day and the rates advanced a little during the course of the day. The Market opened at Rs. 95-1-6 steadily improved and closed at Rs. 95-3-6. A fair amount of business was reported during the course of the day.

4 per cent. Bombay Municipal Bonds were placed at Rs. 101-12 (New Issue).

SHARES.

The Cotton Mill Share Market opened firm to-day and a rise was noticed in the Shares of several Mills, but at the close the prices dropped a little. The Bombay Electric Tram Co. Ordinary Shares jumped to Rs. 220 owing to great demand.

Davids improved to Rs. 477-8 and Fazulbhai to Rs. 447-8.

Madhavji moved up to Rs. 1,140 and Standard to Rs. 1,165.

Ahmedabad Advance were in demand at Rs. 815.

Currimbhai Mill Shares after touching 237-8 closed at Rs. 280. Crescent declined to Rs. 112-8.

Finlays advanced to Rs. 323-12.

Swans changed hands at Rs. 280.

Ahmedabad-Dholk a Railway Shares were in demand at Rs. 137.

Bombay Electric Company Preference Shares were quoted at Rs. 176.

The Tata Iron and Steel Ordinary Shares declined to Rs. 78-8 and Deferred to Rs. 138.

Telephones were placed at Rs. 70-8.

In Press Shares Forts were placed at Rs. 235.

COTTON.

There was a small advance in the American Markets on Saturday and the tone at the close was steady. Further private cables regarding the forthcoming Ginners Report state that the report is expected to be bullish, and that it will point to 150,000 bales ginned during the period. As already stated the amount ginned during the corresponding period of last year was 181,000 bales.

Yesterday (Sunday) good Broach was Rs. 303½. This morning the Market opened quiet at Rs. 302 and declined during the early part of the day to Rs. 301. A fair business is passing and the January position is firm. Settlements of January contracts are bring made, and there is a moderate enquiry for March delivery. At the close the tone is firm owing to the Liverpool opener being better than expected. Good Broach is Rs. 304, and fully good Bengal January Rs. 220.

The following extracts are from the "Manchester Guardian" of the 30th December 1913, the Markets reopening on the 29th id. after the Christmas Holidays.

MANCHESTER. Dec. 29.

"This morning we have an advance to stimulate us, for though New York was a little down both on Wednesday and Friday this was more than wiped out on Saturday when the close was 12 to 15 u. Liverpool, however bettered its instruction in opening 6½ to 9 up. Striking prices point to something like general steadiness, for they were unchanged to 6½ up. Sales were good again, for as a rule the workers in mills get less holiday at Christmas than those in warehouses and offices. No doubt holidays are rather more extensive than usual in the sheds if not in the spinning mills, but there is still a pretty steady pull on cotton. On 'Change there is a general slackness, and though business is done occasionally it takes a secondary place. Reminisences, genial or melancholy, hold the field. It is still Christmas time, and this implies the look backward; in a few days we shall be facing the new year. The prospects are not brilliant, perhaps, but they are not dismal, and the Market has all sorts of unexplored possibilities."

LIVERPOOL. Dec. 29.

"An accumulation of Continental buying orders through the holidays was the principal reason for the Market opening at a higher level than the American close fully warranted. Business for some little time was fairly brisk, and further orders kept coming in. These, doubtless, were induced by the better tone exhibited in the overseas Markets yesterday. There was very little in the way of Market news from the other side. More optimism seemed to prevail in the States regarding the financial outlook and domestic trade conditions, but the chief reason for the slightly bullish sentiment was evidently the next Ginners' Report, which bulls are confident will show a marked falling off from the last returns. Southern advices are said to be all in favour of comparatively small ginnings for the last half of December. The public, however, will receive this news with considerable reserve, as virtually the same was said of the Report, and rumours of a small Ginners' Report on January 9 are not likely to have a very lasting effect. During the morning there were rumours circulated relating to trouble with a firm of shippers in the States, and some of the buying was put down to this. The opening was 6½ to 7 points above Wednesday's close, and a further advance to 8 points was recorded during the morning trading. At 12-15 the Market was called "steady," 6½ to 8 points advance for old crops and 6 points for new.

There was little change from midday for some time, the Market being quiet and confined to a few room jobbers, whose dealings were of the smallest possible description. New York opening advices were about as expected, and for a time the Market remained steady, but later a weaker tone was brought about by hedge selling against actual cotton, and also some straddle sellings, so that the close was only a fraction removed from the lowest of the day, but it was still 3½ to 5 points advance for old and 3 points for new crops. The tone was quiet."

After the above a sharp decline took place, but the Market reacted on the Ginners figures proving bullish and to-day Liverpool is about 10 points higher than it was when the above Report was written.

B. C. T. A. QUOTATIONS.

Growths.	Super Fine.	Fine.	Fully Good.	Good.	Delivery
H.G. Bengals	231	223	216	..	Jan.15 25
do.	230	222	215	..	Ready.
M.G. Bengals	232	224	216	..	Jan. 25th.
do.	235	227	219	..	Ready.
M.G. Scind-Punjab ..	232	224	213	..	Jan. 25th.
do. ..	232	224	216	..	Ready.
M.G. Khandesh	230	222	..	..	Jan. 25th.
do.	232	224	..	..	Ready.
M.G. Hinguughat Wardha ..	232	..	..	..	Jan. 25th.
do. ..	233	..	..	..	Ready.
M.G. Nagpore, Kamptee ..	230	..	..	..	Jan. 25th.
do.	230	..	..	..	Ready.
M.G. Yeotmahl	278	..	..	..	Jan. 25th.
do.	281	..	..	..	Ready
M.G. Dhamangaum, Poolgaum	271	..	..	..	Jan. 25th.
do.	274	..	..	..	Ready.
M.G. Akola, Khamgaum "Fair Staple"	261	..	..	..	Jan. 25th.
do.	262	254	..	..	Ready.
M.G. Amraoti	264	..	..	..	Jan. 25th.
do.	265	..	..	..	Ready.
M.G. Broach	311	..	..	..	Mar. 25th.
do.				301	Mar. 15-25
M.G. Muttia	224	211	..	..	Jan. 25th.
do.	226	213	..	..	Ready.
H. G. Rajputana	226	..	..	..	Jan. 25th

LIVERPOOL OPENER.

Opening Tone	Steady
Estimated Sales	12,000
Total Imports	6,000

Months.	To-day's price.
J. F.	6.85 plus. 6
M. M.	6.86 ,, 6
M. A.	6.88 ,, 6
A. M.	6.86 ,, 6
M. J.	6.86 ,, 6
J. J.	6.81 ,, 6
J. A.	6.76 ,, 6
A. S.	6.64 ,, 6
S. O	6.45 ,, 6

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

Wheat :—The Market is steady.

Quotations :—

	Rs.	a.	p.	
Ready White, Pessi 85 % ...	5	9	0	R. T.
White Pessi 75 %	5	8	0	,,
White Delhi, May	5	15	0	,,

Linseed :—The Market is quiet.

Quotations :—

	Rs.	a.	p.	
Bold Brown, Ready	7	14	0	B. T.
Bold Brown May	8	14	6	R. T.
Bold Brown Sept.	9	3	6	,,

Rapeseed :—The Market is quiet but steady.

Quotations :—

	Rs.	a.	p.	
Brown Cawnpore	7	12	0	R. T.
Yellow Cawnpore	9	0	0	,,
Brown Delhi May	9	1	6	R T.

Teelseed :—The Market is quiet but steady.

Quotations —

	Rs.	a.	p.
85 % Bold White.....57	0	0	
Mughi 55	0	0	
Black Kutni J.F. 46	8	0	

Groundnuts :—The Market is quiet..

Quotations :—

	Rs.	a.	p.
Bold 48	0	0	
Small 47	0	0	

Mowraseed :—The Market is quiet.

Quotations :—

	Rs.	a.	p.	
Ready	8	2	0	B. T.

Poppyseed :—The Market is quiet but steady.

Quotations :—

	Rs.	a.	p.	
Ready 10	6	0	B. T.	

Castorseed :—The market is quiet but steady.

Quotations :—

	Rs.	a.	p.
Madras ready 34	8	0	
Guzerat ready 33	8	0	

RECEIPTS.

The following are the Receipts of Cotton produce and principal Food Grains into Bombay for the 24 hours ending on Saturday at 6 p.m. :—

Cotton	20,072 Bales
Wheat	9,220 Cwts.
Linseed	4,940 ,,
Rape, Rai, etc.	30 ,,
Gingelyseed.....	5,978 ,,
Poppyseed.....	Nil. ,,
Groundnuts.....	7,901 ,,
Castorseed	1,358 ,,
Rice	72,801 ,,
Myrabollams	2,770 ,,
Cottonseed	11,616 ,,
Mowraseed	1,144 ,,
Gram	32 ,,
Jowar.....	4,546 ,,
Maize	Nil. ,,
Barley	38 ,,

MILKMAN'S TRAGIC END.

At the Morgue yesterday, Mr. G. F. Chalk, the Coroners held an inquest on the body of Madarsing Maidansing (55), a Pardeshi milkman, who was found dead by his nephew hanging from a beam with a rope tied round his neck in his stable at Tardeo. The deceased had been suffering from cough and fever, and was tired of life. A verdict of suicide was returned.

FATAL ADVENTURE IN SEA.

A Hindu (50) who was seen struggling in the sea at Walkeshwar on Sunday, was rescued alive by a policeman on duty, but died on the way while being taken to the J. J. Hospital. The body has not been identified.

LONDON LETTER.

FINANCE & COMMERCE.

GLOOMY DAWN OF THE NEW YEAR.

THE SILVER MARKET.

BANKS IN 1913.

(From Our Correspondent.)

LONDON, Jan. 2.

The New Year has opened and a glance round the horizon shows the same dark clouds with which 1913 closed. The Balkans are still gasping after their wasteful struggle, and worst of all still contemplating the expenditure of heavy sums on armaments. France's national finances are a revelation of monetary shortage, China is still in a state of chaos as regards her Government, and the position in Mexico is, to say the least, unsatisfactory. On the other hand the American currency question is settled and there seems no reason to doubt that Canada will experience a year of active development and keen enterprise. So far business on our Stock Exchange has scarcely developed for the New Year. This is not surprising. Christmas Day fell on a Thursday and Friday, Boxing Day, was a Bank Holiday. Saturday was a *Dies non*, Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday were naturally enough extremely quiet days and Thursday being New Year's day, the Stock Exchange, according to immemorial custom was closed. There has been very little business and prices have not presented any important fluctuations. Next week, perhaps, it may be possible to chronicle something of interest, or at least give an indication of possible developments.

THE SILVER MARKET.

The position of the Silver Market over here is being carefully considered with the arrival of the New Year. It can at least be said that the situation is fairly plain, there not being that undercurrent of hidden uncertainly that so often characterised the market during the past year. For years heavy speculative bull commitments threatened the market, but these are now at an end. There is a small bull speculation, but this is held by a strong syndicate here and counterblances the heavy speculative bear commitments on your side. I said six months ago that prospects of higher prices in the quotation for silver were likely "in a few months time" and certainly the outlook for 1914 seems to be in favour of the "bulls". At the commencement of last year the quotation was ten per cent. higher than to-day, while stocks were considerably less. Apart from this it must be borne in mind that Mexico, the great supply ground for the States, is in a state of upheaval and chaos. This means that, during the last six months there has been a great diminution in the supplies of a country responsible for about one-third of the world's output of silver. There are many reasons for believing that the demand for the white metal will increase, especially if China settles down and the development of all commercial and industrial interests commences in real earnest. It certainly looks as if a firm silver market will be experienced this year.

It is interesting to look back on the Silver Market here during 1913; which has certainly been an interesting, if not always a cheerful, year. During the earlier part of the year everything pointed to the impending China loan as the dominating influence, and it is not necessary to remind your readers of the many vicissitudes that those interested in that much discussed flotation, experienced. The Government of India's heavy purchases were a subsequent feature of our market and while this was taking place the Mexican trouble developed apace. At times the mysterious actions on your side kept dealers and speculators over here in a state of nervous uncertainty. During the latter part of 1913 the dominating event was, of course, the troubles of the Indian banking fraternity.

THE PEKIN SYNDICATE.

When the Pekin Syndicate was floated some ten years ago it was hailed with a chorus of applause as the pioneer of the revived spirit of British enterprise in China. The contributors to its initiation were powerful and the shares were run up to a premium on the Stock Exchange, partly on their own merits and partly by means well known to the promoting fraternity and the Stock Exchange jobber. The report just issued is to say the least extremely disappointing, quite as disappointing as its immediate predecessor. Nineteen hundred and eleven followed three years in which the company received large credit from special sources, such as the retrocession of the Shansi Concession which brought in over £170,000 in the accounts to December 1909 and June 1911. Not only is the revenue in this last report meagre, but the reports on the collieries from which so much was expected, are of the most disturbing character. Some idea of the effect of the figures on those shareholders who are affected by broad facts may be gathered from the fact that, while for eighteen months ended June 30th, 1911 the profit balance worked out at £167,233, the report just issued shows £17,817 for twelve months. In fact the figures of the past twelve months are the most unsatisfactory yet published, as can be gathered from the following table.

Period. To	London.	RECEIPTS. Chinese.	Total.	London.	EXPENSES. China.	Total.	Balance.
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
December 31, 1905 (12 months)	39,557	6,912	46,669	7,684	5,822	13,507	33,163
December 31, 1906 (12 months)	14,443	655	45,097	6,971	8,626	15,597	29,500
June 30, 1908 (18 months)			257,625	51,319	66,503	119,407	138,128
December 31, 1909 (18 months)			137,892	16,101	11,808	30,969	106,923
June 30, 1911 (18 months)			200,032	28,471	14,241	42,700	107,223
June 30, 1912 (12 months)			65,111	22,293	11,307	36,946	28,168
June 30, 1913 (12 months)			51,369	15,550	11,619	33,554	17,815

One's conclusion on seeing these results is that the troubles in China account for the poverty of the returns, but unfortunately it seems that the results are not due to a restricted market but actual smallness of the output of the collieries. It is not only the profit and loss accounts that calls for criticism in the figures or the Pekin Syndicate report, but there are capital values and other valuations that are quite problematical. This, of course, is inevitable, but still disturbing. The balance sheet shows total assets of two millions. Now a valuation of £733,511 represents £800,000 of 5 per cent. bonds of the Honan Railways loan. It is difficult to know on what basis this valuation is made, for it is quite certain that difficulty would be found in realising such a sum in the present state of Chinese finance.

A GREAT SOAP COMBINE.

Soap has ever been a source of fortune building to the enterprising British man of commerce and it is interesting to note that in the scramble for trade in China the mighty soap giants of England have secured a footing that will give them an enormous advantage over all competitors. A gigantic combine has just been formed at Shanghai involving capital to the extent of £35,000,000 and the firms interested include such world-wide names as Lever Brothers, Brunner Mond, Crosfield, Gossage and the Erasmic Company. Land has been acquired and one of the greatest factories in the world is to be built. I hear that the moving spirit in this scheme has been Sir William Lever, surely one of the most remarkable men in the history of British commerce. Port Sunlight, the remarkable settlement of the Lever Brothers near St. Helens in Lancashire is something almost unique in the thoroughness with which it is organised, and may be truly described as before its time. It is a forerunner of that spirit of feudalism in commerce which will probably be the ultimate solution of the underlying restlessness that at present distinguishes the relations between capital and labour.

THE TEA TRADE.

The tea trade has experienced another good year, and the favourable conditions that have distinguished recent years in India, Ceylon and Java have been maintained. Curiously enough, while the consumption of tea continues to spread all over the world, total imports to the United Kingdom shewed a decrease when compared with 1912. I imagine that, were the figures analysed it would be found that a great deal of the expansion is due to the energy with which the trade push their commodity, especially in the creation of new markets.

Shareholders of the Singlo, Empire of India, and Dooars tea concerns may all confidently look forward to good reports. The Singlo crop during the past season increased materially, and the sales went up from 1,586,751 lb. to 1,617,013 lbs., at a distinctly higher average price. The directors are paying the same interim dividends as this time last year, viz., 6s. 6d. per share on the Preference and 6s. per share on the Ordinary. The Empire of India also enjoyed a prosperous season, and sales increased from 3,099,954 lb. to 3,230,627 lb., at a much higher price level. Interim dividends are again 5s. and 1s. on the Preference and Ordinary respectively. The directors of the Dooars Company are increasing the Ordinary interim dividend from 6¼ to 7½ per cent. (actual). The crop in this case was 5,280,000lb. against 4,494,078 lb and sales to date 2,545,391 lb. against 2,523,848 lb., the gross average price being 8.63d. against 8.37d. The prospects of all three companies are described as satisfactory.

THE BIG BANKS.

There is a class of institution that has thrived during 1913 and it is the big banking houses. The Union Discount Company increased its dividend from 12 to 13 per cent. per annum, and the allocation to reserve from £20,000 to £30,000, and in the carry forward from £84,300 to £98,900. Two of our most important banking institutions, the London Joint Stock and the London and South-Western, now declare their results. The former's profits for the year show a big advance from £456,100 to £520,300. No less than £163,150 is set aside for investment depreciation, against £120,600 a year ago, while £25,000 is transferred to reserve, against nil this time last year. To superannuation allowance fund is again placed £10,000. The dividend is 16s. 6d. per share, against 16s. a year ago, and the distribution for the year works out at 10 5-6 per cent., whereas the total dividend for 1912 was 10 2-3 per cent. The carry-forward of £62,000 is practically the same. The London and South-Western Bank maintains its dividend at 17 per cent. per annum, and applies £75,000, against £70,000, to investment depreciation. The carry-forward is increased from £45,000 to about £57,000.

BOMBAY MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION

The ballot held on Monday in the rooms of the Bombay Millowners' Association for the purpose of electing a Deputy Chairman for the current year, resulted in the re-election of Mr. Jehangir B. Petit, of the firm of Messrs. D. M. Petit Sons and Co.

RUN OVER BY A TRAIN.

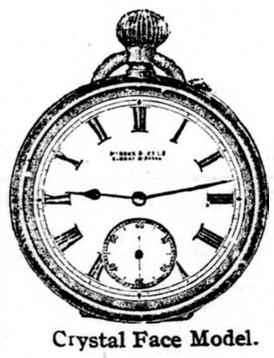
At the Morgue, yesterday, Mr. G. F. Chalk, the Coroner, held an inquest on the dead body of a Hindu (60), who was found cut into two by being run over by a train near the home signal of the Sion Station on the Up line. The deceased whose name was not known, appeared to be a mendicant and was apparently run over while crossing the line. The jury returned a verdict that there was no evidence to show under what circumstances the deceased had come by his death.

MUNICIPAL BYE-ELECTION.

MR, CARTY WITHDRAWS HIS CANDIDATURE.

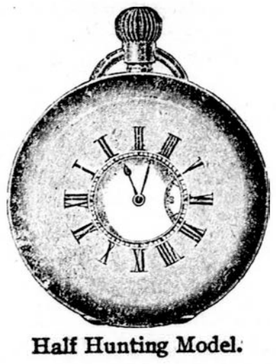
In consequence of the vacancy in E. Ward (Byculla), caused on the Bombay Corporation by the retirement of Mr. Jaffer Joosab, Messrs. Cassumali Jairajbhai Peerbhai and Mahomed Ismail Carty had notified their intention to seek election. We understand that Mr. Carty has already withdrawn his candidature and consequently Mr. C. J. Peerbhai will have a walk-over. The date fixed for the election was the 16th instant, but, as, according to the proviso to Clause (j) of Sub-section (2) of Section 26 of the Municipal Act, Mr. Carty failed to give the notice of his withdrawal within three days of the date of election, the formality of an election will have to be gone through by the authorities, though Mr. Carty has given up the contest and informed his voters accordingly.

WATCHES OF QUALITY.



Crystal Face Model.

Hunting Model.



Half Hunting Model.

OUR POPULAR WATCH
Nickel Rs. 15, Silver Open Face Rs. 25, Hunting Rs. 28, Half Hunting Rs. 30.
WALTHAM AMERICAN LEVER WATCH.
Nickel Crystal Face Rs. 22-8. As used by Railway Companies.
OUR ORIGINAL CAMPAIGN WATCH.
Nickel Crystal Face Rs. 25, Silver Crystal Face Rs. 35.
Silver Hunting Rs. 40, Silver Half Hunting Rs. 45.
Gold Crystal Face Rs. 200, Hunting Rs. 235, Half Hunting Rs. 240.
OUR SQUARE WATCH—For Pocket or table use.
Sterling Silver Rs. 70, 18 Carat Gold Rs. 375.
OUR "EXTRA FLAT" DRESS WATCH.
Silver Crystal Face Rs. 55, Hunting Rs. 55, Half Hunting Rs. 60.
Gold ,, Rs. 200, ,, Rs. 235. ,, ,, Rs. 245.
OUR "PORTFOLIO" WATCHES.
Cases in Lizard, Crushed Morocco, Crocodile and long grain, with 30 hours or Eight-day movements from Rs. 22-8 to Rs. 48.
OUR "LENTILLE" POCKET WATCH.
Silver Case Rs. 40, Gun Metal Rs. 32.
OUR "MILITARY" POCKET WATCH.
Silver Crystal Face Rs. 45, Hunting Case Rs. 50, Hunting Half Rs. 50.
OUR "STANDARD" GOLD WATCH No. 2.
Gold 18ct. Crystal Face Rs. 200, Hunting Case Rs. 240, Half Hunting Rs. 240.
OUR "STANDARD" GOLD WATCH No. 1.
18ct. Gold Crystal Face Rs. 300, Hunting Rs. 320, Half Hunting 325.
OUR "COVENTRY" WATCH ENGLISH-MADE.
Silver Crystal Face Rs. 70, Hunting Rs. 75, Half Hunting Rs. 80.
18ct. Gold Crystal Face Rs. 275, Hunting or Half Hunting Rs. 300.
THE "KEW" ENGLISH WATCH. Made on the model lines of the English Watch by the same manufacturer which secured highest result at the Royal Observatory, Kew.
Silver Crystal Face Rs. 95, Hunting or Half Hunting Rs. 105.
18ct. Gold Crystal Face Rs. 350, Hunting or Half Hunting Rs. 375.
THE SUPER-EXCELLENT ENGLISH WATCH.
The acme of horological perfection.
B Quality, small size, Silver Crystal Face Rs. 110, Hunting or Half Hunting Rs. 115.
18ct. Gold Crystal Face Rs. 450, Hunting or Half Hunting Rs. 500.
A Quality, Silver Crystal Face Rs. 175, Hunting or Half Hunting Rs. 200.
18ct. Gold Crystal Face Rs. 550, Hunting or Half Hunting Rs. 600.
WRIST WATCHES.
The "Military Model" leather enclosed model which in wear discloses dial only of watch, Nickel Rs. 32, silver Rs. 37-8, Gold from Rs. 110.
The "Ideal" with light leather wristlet attached disclosing in wear entire watch Nickel Rs. 32, Silver Rs. 37-8, Gold from Rs. 130.
The "Marque." The movement of this wrist watch screws into the case and being dust and air-proof obviates therisk of dust or perspiration affecting the movement.
Nickel Rs. 32, Silver Rs. 40, 18 Carat Gold Rs. 134.
Wrist watches in a variety of gold and jewelled models with fine leather straps, silk fastenings, gold milanese web bracelets, &c., from Rs. 90.
A guarantee given with every watch we sell.
DISCOUNT—10 per cent. on above prices for cash.

MARCKS & Co., Ltd.,
WATCHMAKERS, JEWELLERS, &c.,
BOMBAY & POONA.

HIGH COURT.

ORIGINAL SIDE.

WIFE OR WIDOW.

KHOJA MATRIMONIAL TANGLE

(Before Mr. Justice Macleod.)

JAFFER ALLI *v.* Sakinabai.

This was a suit filed by the plaintiff against his wife the defendant who is the daughter of Hasein Sale Mahomed for restitution of conjugal rights.

The plaintiff states that he is a khoja of the Shiah Ismail sect, commonly known as the Agakhan Khojas, and was married in 1891 to the defendant, who also belongs to the same sect. They spent twelve years of a happy married life together till 1903, when the defendant came to be employed as a nurse in the family of a wealthy Khoja of the name of Piaralli Dossal, in whose service the plaintiff has already been working. In 1905, while at Lonavla, the plaintiff observed some acts of undue familiarity between Piaralli and the defendant, on which account he remonstrated with them and then left the service. Subsequently, the defendant without any cause or justification left the house and protection of the plaintiff and lived and moved about with Piaralli. In 1909, the defendant came and lived with the plaintiff and continued doing so till 1912, when she left him finally. The plaintiff, therefore, prays that it may be declared that defendant has been lawfully married to the plaintiff and that she may be ordered to return to the plaintiff's house and allow the plaintiff the exercise of his conjugal rights.

The defendant says that their married life was not at all a happy one, as asserted by the plaintiff, and that after 1901, she lived in intimacy with Piaralli with the knowledge and consent of the plaintiff. In 1903, the latter divorced her and executed a writing, dated 20th October 1903. The story of her being employed as a nurse is not true. Long before 1906, the defendant had to leave plaintiff's house, as he was unable to maintain her and as Piaralli intended to marry her. At his desire, an attested document evidencing the divorce was passed by the plaintiff on the 18th February 1907, and in June of that year, Piaralli married her. He died in 1910, and defendant being his lawful widow, the plaintiff is not entitled to the rights claimed by him.

Mr. Weldon and Mr. Velinker appeared for the plaintiff.

Mr. Jafferbhoy, Mr. Desai and Mr. Taraporevala appeared for the defendant.

His Lordship after taking evidence in the case, dismissed the suit with costs.

Solicitors for the plaintiff: Mansukhlal, Jamsetji & Hiralal.

Solicitors for the defendant: Wadia, Ghandy & Co.

VALUE OF LAND.

DISPUTE OVER COMPENSATION MONEY.

(Before the Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Batchelor.

SHAMSHERKHAN INOOSKHAN *v.* SULEMAN JUSUB AND FATMABAI.

This was an appeal from the judgment of Mr. Justice Beaman.

The plaintiff in the suit had sued to recover a sum of Rs. 7,225-12-3 with interest, being the amount paid by the Collector of Bombay under the Land Acquisition Act as compensation for a house and land situated in Pestonji Narielwala's Oart, Wari Bunder. Plaintiff claimed to be the owner and also contended that he and his ancestors were in adverse possession for over 60 years.

The defendants' contention was that, at the time of the acquisition of the said property, they were the owners by purchase in 1858, and that the plaintiff and his father were in possession as monthly tenants only. The defendants admitted having received a sum of Rs. 4,165-12-3 only as compensation awarded by the Collector.

His Lordship after taking evidence in the case, dismissed the suit with all costs. The plaintiff appealed.

Mr. Bhandarkar and Mr. Munshi appeared for the appellant.

Mr. Moos and Mr. Talyarkhan appeared for the respondent.

The first point raised was whether the suit was maintainable, the question having arisen whether the special remedy, given under section 18 of the Land Acquisition Act by way of a written application to the Collector to refer the matter for the determination of the Court, was the only exclusive remedy, or whether a separate suit would lie under section 31 (2) of the same Act.

Cases were cited by Counsel showing that the Calcutta Courts had held that a separate suit would lie. But, their Lordships without discussing those cases, dismissed the appeal with all costs.

Solicitors for the Appellant: D. J. Mantri.

Solicitors for the Respondent: Smetham, Blunt and Caroe.

COST OF MACHINERY.

DECREE AGAINST WEAVING MILLS.

(Before Mr. Justice Macleod.)

JOHN FREDERIC BRADBURY AND ANR. *v.* GOMTIPURA SPINNING & WEAVING MILLS, CO., LTD.

The plaintiffs, partners of Messrs. Bradbury, Brady and Co., filed this suit against the defendants claiming a sum of Rs. 20,954 from them, the price of machinery supplied. The defendants bought certain machinery from the plaintiffs and as security for the price deposited the title-deeds of their mill and 40 shares of their Company.

The plaintiffs supplied them with the required machinery. The defendants made payments to the plaintiffs from time to time upto the month of December, 1913, but as the whole amount was not paid by them till the filing of this suit, the plaintiffs filed the present suit.

Mr. Jinnah appeared for the plaintiffs.

His Lordship after taking evidence passed a decree for the plaintiffs for Rs. 20,954 with interest at 7½ per cent. and costs.

Plaintiffs Solicitors:—Daphtary, Fereira and Diwan.

ORIGINAL APPELLATE COURT.

ADOPTED SON'S SHARE.

PARTITION DISPUTE.

(Before Justices Scott and Batchelor

BUDROO HURKISONDAS *v.* NAGINDAS BHAGWANDAS.

This was an appeal from the decision of Mr. Justice Macleod.

Two brothers Bhagwandas Nagandas and Herkisandas Nagandas owned a large estate of coparceners, the estate consisting of immoveable properties in Bombay, fifty-three villages in the district of Kolaba, and considerable moveable properties. Hurkisondas had no son named Bachoo, but Bhagwandas had no son born to him till his death. After his death, Mankuvarbai, the widow of Bhagwandas, adopted a son named Nagindas to Bhagwandas in 1901. The adoption of Nagindas was disputed by Hurkisondas's branch of the family, giving rise to prolonged litigation, which ultimately went up to the Privy Council, who decided that the adoption was valid. In the present suit the adopted son Nagindas sued Bachoo for a partition of the family property. Bachoo was agreeable to a partition; but it was contended on his behalf that Nagindas having come into the family by adoption could not take a full share and that he was only entitled to a reduced share which an adopted son usually took viz. ⅓th of that given to a natural son. This was the main contention in the suit and the question was argued at length before Mr. Justice Macleod, who held that Nagindas was entitled to a half share of the estate and not to a reduced share as contended by Bachoo. He held that the rule with regard to the adopted son taking a reduced share applied on a partition only in case of division *per Capita* i.e., when two brothers were taking in competition with each other and not in the case of division *per Stirpes*, which would be the division when two first cousins competed with each other as in the present case. From this decision of Mr. Justice Macleod, Bachoo had filed the present appeal.

Mr. Raikes, the Hon. the Advocate General, Mr. Setlur and Mr. Desai appeared for the defendant-appellant.

Hon. Mr. Setalvad, Mr. Inverarity, Mr. Bhandarkar, Mr. Jayakar and Mr. Kanga appeared for the plaintiff-respondent.

The arguments of Counsel were being heard when the court rose for the day.

Attorneys for the appellant: Mulji, Khambatta and Thakoredas.

Attorneys for the respondent: Edgelow, Gulabchand, Wadia and Co.

THE CAUSE LIST.

BOARD FOR TUESDAY, THE 20TH OF JANUARY, 1914.

Before The Hon'ble The Chief Justice and The Hon'ble Mr. Justice Batchelor.

In the Division Court No. 52.

Appeals for hearing and final disposal.

58-13—1336-12—Mulji and Th Bachoo Harkisondas v. Nagindas Bhagwandas Edgelow G W & Co.

Before Mr. Justice Davar.

In the Division Court No. 40.

For Consent Decree.

231-10—Judah & S Ganesh Venkatish Kuvthekar Dhondilia v. Panduji Baknar D. J Mantri.

645-13—Mehta & D Otto Sohrinff v. Chhaganlal Choonilal Chotsey & ors. Edg. G W & Co.

For Decree Absolute.

834-12—Payne & Co. Bhowanidas Veramal & Co a firm v. Hakimji Tajbhoy and anr. Jehangir & S.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

223-06—Payne & Co The Advocate General of Bombay v. Moosa Haji Hassam & anr Bh K & G Matu. J & M Part heard 19-12-12.

332-13—C P D'Cunha Krishna Ramji & ors v. Essaji Moosaji Jehangir & S Part heard 5-1-3.

For hearing on exceptions to Comr's Report.

407-12—Malvi H M & R Bharmal Shripal a firm v. Hamirmal Ratanchand Chitnis M & h.

502-07—Sme. B & Co The Advocate General of Bombay and anr. v. Dayabhai Tapordas & ors Ragh N & Co Edgelow G W & Co.

Long Causes.

336-13—Mulla and M Minocher Merwanji Pavri & anr v. Pestonji Dhunjibhai & Co a firm and ors Wadia G & Co.

351-13—Smetham B & Co Keshowrao Raghoji Lote v. Succaram Mulshet Khedekar Mulla and M.

366-13—Mulla and M Sakharam Mulshet Khedekar v. Keshow Raghowji Lote Smetham B & Co.

4-12—Manecklal and T Laxmibai Widow and anr v. Purshottam Pittamber & others Raghavya N & Co.

970-11—Raghavaya N & Co., v. Radhabai Widow and anr. v. Walibai Widow Manecklal and T.

472-13—Malvi H M & R Gopiram Shankerdas & ors. v. Messrs Ramratan Okamal a firm.

470-11—Bhaishanker K & G Ramvalabh Hamukhrai v. Gopiram Harmukhrai and anr Sunderdas & Co. Crawford B & Co.

426-13—Unwalla P and P Sorabji Limjibhai Nariman v. Cooverji Limjibhai Nariman & ors Dubash and Co Edgelow G W & Co.

231-13—Dastur and Co Jamnabai Widow and anr v. Tejpal Narsey and anr Tyabjee D & Co.

499-13—Manecklal and T Kundlik Pandooji Bankar & ors v. Dhondiba Panduji Banker and ors Smetham B & Co Manecklal and T.

604-13—Madhowji K & C Bai Jivkore Widow v. Dayabhai Premchand Edgelow G W & Co.

MESSRS. COLLINS AND DANN,

Photo by Messrs. Bourne and Shepherd.

The two American sailors who were shipwrecked off Borneo, experiencing many vicissitudes and hardships as related in yesterday's "Bombay Chronicle".

609-13—Surajmal & Co Khanderao Ramchandra and anr v. Trikamdas Dalsukhram & ors Daphtary F and D

617-13—Patell and Ez Haji Rajab Haji Mohidin & anr v. Fakerniboo Widow and anr Mirza M and M.

618-13—Wadia G and Co Purkha Doll & Co a firm v. Yacoob Ebrahim Savani & anr In person Jehangir G & B.

623-13—Unwalla P & P Bertram R Roberts v. The Trustees for the Improvt. of the City of Bombay Crawford B & Co.

629-13—Little & Co Wasudevji Bhaskaracharya v. Fulchand Motilal Jehangir M & S

639-13—Jehangir M & S Rukhmabai v. Narayen Dhakji Chemburkar In person.

556-13—Payne & Co Dharamsey Bhawanji v. Memon Mahomed Abdul Karim and anr. Surajmal & Co.

532-13—Captain and V Vassanji Sojpal and anr v. Tricumji Tokersey and anr. Sabnis and G Khanderao L & M.

652-13—Dubash & Co Nandlal Khooshalji v. Bai Navivahu Widow Madhowji K & C.

342-13—Nadirshaw and D., Ahmedbhoy Habibbhoy v. Rahim Jusub, Shroff D and D.

1114-13—Daph F & D Yeshwant Anna Kunte v. Amarchand Madhowji Bhemji & Co.

1094-13—Patel & Ez. Abdool Hoosein Mahomedalli & ors. v. Ebrahaim Jafferji Motichand & Co.

Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Beaman.

In the Division Court No. 53.

Suits for hearing and Final Disposal.

Long Causes.

674-13—Nadushaw & D May Margaret Fernandez v. John Caredad Haz & ors. P D'Cunha.

341-13—Shroff D & D Bai Gajrebai widow v. Shamrao Shivshankar Taljade Little & Co.

74-13—Dikshet & P Yeshwant Vishnoo Nene v. Keshavrao Bhaiji & ors Judal & S.

340-13—Sunderdas & Co Jamnadas Harakhji & ors v. Moldina Haji Cassam Ludah & ors. Bhai K & G.

58-12—Shroff D & D Prithiraj Jithmull a firm v. Bhila Chandarsingh & ors Subnis & G.

140-13—D J Mantri (for a pauper) Krishnabai widow v. Yeshwant Ragunath Khewoot & ors Manicklal & Ty.

512-12—Jehangir M & S Beyabai widow v. Abdulla Joosab & ors Raghaveya N & Co.

360-13—Pestonji R K & Co Phiroze Cursetji Sethna v. Dadabhoy Harmosji Billimoria M B Chothia Pest R K & Co.

772-13—Soonderdas & Co Sobhagchand Naginchand v. Chandalal Ishwarlal Mehta Unwalla P & P.

767-13—Rustomji & Co Pestonji Sorabji Master v. Dinsha Nusserwanji Daruwalla & anr.

757-13—Bhai K & G Hirachand Sakaram v. Shavchand Dharmsey & ors Manchersha & N.

809-13—Bick. M R & Co Raja Bahadur Shivlal Motilal v. Messrs Adamji Peerbhoy & Sons a firm Edgelow G W & Co.

630-13—Hiralal & Co. Nanabhai Tullokchand & ors v. The Albert Press Co Ld & anr Little & Co. Bhaishanker K & G.

637-13—Ardeshir H D & Co. Ebrahimbhoy Kasrimbhoy Nanji v. Noor Mahomed Vazeer Captain & V.

688-13—Soonderdas & Co. Rose Kate Coirea v Thomas William De' Almeida Daphtary F and D.

Before Mr. Justice Macleod.

In the Division Court No. 43.

674-13.—Nadirshaw and D., May Margaret Fernandez v. John Carided Vaz, C P. D Cunha, Part Heard.

341-13.—Shroff D. and D., Bai Gajraba widow v. Shamrao Shivshanker Taljade, Little and Co., Not to be called on till 24-1-14.

To settle list of contributories (in Chambers).

In re Indian Co.'s Act XI of 1882.—In re the Bombay Wg. and Mfg. Co., Ltd. v. Bhamji Dharamsey Shapara petitioner, Captain and V. for offt liquid.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Short Causes.

890-13.—Motichand and D., Ramchand Mulchand a firm v. Rapaji Anandji a firm.

942-14.—Edgelow G. W. and Co., Ebram Cassam v. Soojrabegam alias Miss Gulnar.

943-13.—Edgelow G. W. and Co., Ebram Cassam v. Soojrabegam alias Miss Gulnar and anr.

952-13.—Shroff D. and Dh., Kestam and Co. a firm v. Sarootam alias Babu Bonaji Pamlikar and ors., Saoms and Giri.

965-13.—Surajmal and Co., Abdially Mahomedalla Kappi v. Vohra Kadarbhai Essaji Vagari.

988-13.—Vachha and Co., Haji Ahmed Haji Hassam Dada v. Miya Comer Maklode Oosambhai Ban Amerbhai.

1020-13.—In Person, Haj Ahmed Haji Moosa v. Messrs. E. E. Gorey and Co. a firm.

1089-13.—Malvi H. M. and R., Messrs. Sadasuph Gambhichand a firm v. Ratamchand Dalatram.

1132-13.—Ardeshir H. D. and Co., R. D. Sethna v. Laxman Narayen Allaya Daphtary F. and W.

1133-13.—Tyabji D. and Co., Hardas Premji a firm v. Thakore Bahadur Singaferin.

1152-13.—Mehta and D., Esmanlji Fattehally a firm v. Fedaalle Mahomedally.

1177-13.—Wadia G. and Co., Kumar Shai Chandra Kumar Shri v. Vijayuansinghje Samatringij, Patell and Ex.

1183-13.—Payne and Co., Pragji Siraji v. Esmail Ebrahim Bhenn.

1184-13.—Crawford B. and Co., Haji Mahomed Cassam Noorad v. Shia Nat[illegible] Bharmal.

1200-13.—Wadia G. and Co., Jivraj Rattonsey and Co. a firm v. Bhat Sakalchand Harishankar.

For dismissal under Rule 103.

1185-13.—Purmanand and Co. Dawoobai widow v. Kanji Niram and anr.

4-10.—Khimderai T. and M., Mahomedal Fivaji v. Verdooha and ors., Payne and Co., Part Heard.

56-13.—Ty. W. and Co., Mahomed Umar Aba Naiya v. Noor Mahomed Chaudhai and ors.

881-11.—Daft. F. and D., R. D. Sethna and ors. v. Bai Lonabai and ors., Hiralal and Co., Jam. R. and D., Shamji M. and H., Ty. D. and Co.

681-13.—Payne and Co., R. D. Sethna v. Rajabally Chandabhay, Patell and Ez.

526-13.—Malvi H. M. and R., Lalji Poonsi and Co. a firm v. Hebili Alli and ors., Forbes and Co.

1045-12.—Sham. M. and H., Bayabai Skalkar and ors. v. Haradas Ranchhodas and ors., Edg. G. W. and Co., Madh. K. and Ch.

967-12.—Mulji and Th., The Advocate-General of Bombay v. Bai Nani widow and ors., Ty. D. and Co.

404-13.—Madhowji K. and Ch., Madanlal Umedram v. Trimbaiklal Umedram, Amin and D.

889-12.—Madhi and My. M. and Ch., Gordhandas Norarji and ors. v. Navalbai widow and ors., Edg. G. W. and Co.

750-13.—Shroff D. and Dh., Mulji Shamfri v. Dossabhoy Horunji Banji and ors., Mandh. K. and Ch.

751-13.—In Person, Sukaraman Palooji and ors. v. Chumabai widow, Jehangir M. and S.

752-13.—Payne and Co., Lallubhai Javer v. Bai Nonal widow, Mulji and Thr.

187-13.—Dastur and Co., Ratanlal Choonilal Paralal v. The Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, Crawford B. and C.

775-13.—Crawford B. and Co., The Trustees of the Improvements of the City of Bombay v. Ratnalal Choonilal Panalal, Dastur and Co., Crawford B. and Co.

787-13.—Shamrao M. and H., Sarasmatibai widow v. Govind Daji Pawar and ors., D. J. Mantri.

800-13.—Nadershir and D., Bai Sakarbai widow v. Chatterbhoy Dayal, C. P. D'Cunha.

866-13.—Edgelow G. W. and Co., Messrs. Hattibhai Naganbhai and Co. a firm v. Kishovlal Poovjaram, Balknell and Co.

885-13.—D. J. Mantri, Sadekalli Kakabhoy v. Abdulla Satubhoy Hasum, Ard. H. D. and Co.

810-13.—Nana H. and Co., Chandrakant Pandarinath Purshotam and ors. v. Kusbnabai widow, Pumanand and Co.

814-13.—Rustomji and Co., Dada Aliad v. Khan Saheb Mahomed Ismalil bin Mahomed Abdulla Bjaiji, Crawford B. and Co.

A TALENTED HINDU LADY.

The announcement that a Hindu lady of Lucknow, Srimati Hemanta Kumari Devi by name, has won a prize of Rs. 500 offered by Babu Badridas Goenka of Calcutta for the best essay in Hindi on the subject of "The Duties of Hindu Women," appeared in this paper a few days ago. It appears that these are not the only laurels earned by this talented lady. Srimati Hemanta Kumari won the first prize of Rs. 500 offered by the Rani Saheba of Khairagarh, District Keri, through the Government of the United Provinces in June 1911 for an essay on the practical lessons from U. P. Exhibition. In addition to the above prizes the lady was the winner of several other small prizes on various subjects. She is also the authoress of a Hindi book entitled 'Baiganik Kheti, i.e., scientific agriculture which has been pronounced by the English and vernacular press to be well worth adoption as a text book in the village and putwari schools.

BOMBAY RACES.

SIXTH EXTRA MEETING.

ENTRIES.

(To be run on Saturday, 24th January.)

Entry closed at 4 p.m. on Monday, 19th January.

THE SANDOWN PLATE.—Distance 5 furlongs:—

Mr. Pitt's ch e m Impecunious (4 years).
R. K. Sirdar Singh and Mr. A. S. Oomer's br e m Dalmatia (aged).
Mr. A. W. Essa's b e m Sly Kiss (4 years).
Messrs. M. Goculdass and P. Mathuradass's ch e g Forfeit (aged).
Mr. J. C. Smith's ch aus g Lord Reay (aged).
Mr. J. C. Crawford's ch e g Bachelor's Knot (6 years).
[illegible] K. Kapadia's ch e m Lady Douglas (aged).

THE CHURCH GATE PLATE.—Distance 6 furlongs:—

Genl. Nawabzada Obaidulla Khan's b a h Ream, 13-1½.
Genl. Nawabzada Obaidulla Khan's ch a h Abdul Aziz, 13-3½.
Major J. G. Greig's b a g Castaway, 13-3½.
Nawab Najaf Ali Khan's g a h Anaz, 13-1½.
Nawab Najaf Ali Khan's g a h Ben Hur, 13-2½.
Mr. A. S. Oomer's g a h British King, 13-3.
Messrs. A. K. Dakayel and A. A. Makanzie's g a h Grey Ghost II, 13-3.
Mr. Ali bin Talib's b a h Lord Roseberry, 13-3½.
Messrs. A. W. Essa and Aga Mirza Ahmed's b a h Bahlool,, 14-0.
Mr. Ebrahim bin Zaid's g a h Fado, 13-2½.
Mr. Yussuff bin Zaid's g a h Maidania, 13-3½.
Messrs. M. Goculdass and P. Mathuradass's g a h Sweden, 13-3.
Messrs. M. Goculdass and P. Mathuradass's b a h Tenebreuse, 13-3½.
Messrs. M. Goculdass and P. Mathuradass's ch a h Scorn, 13-3.
Messrs. M. Goculdass and P. Mathuradass's ch a h Solar Star, 13-3½.
Nawab Najaf Ali Khan's bl a h Zigomar, 13-3½.
Mr. Eastwood's g a h Dilkush, 13-3½.
Mr. T. Harrison's g a h Mat-hat-Baig, 13-2½.
Mr. Karsondass Govindjee's ch a h Best Chance, 13-3.
Mr. Dara Cowasjee's b a h Gafal, 13-2.
Mr. A. J. D'Souza's b a h Maasal, 14-0.
Nawab Najaf Ali Khan's b a h Moonspot, 13-3.

THE CHARNI ROAD PLATE.—Distance about 1¼ miles.

Messrs. Heath and A. S. Oomer's br a h Trustee (aged).
Mr. A. S. Oomer's ch a h Sunspot (aged).
Nawab Najaf Ali Khan's b a h Sir Knight, 14-0 (aged).
Mr. Ali bin Talib's ch a h Money Gold (6 years).
Mr. Ali bin Talib's ch a h Real Gold (6 years).
Mr. Ali bin Talib's b a h Gowahajmer (6 years).
Messrs. M. Goculdass and P. Mathuradass's g a h Nakib (5 years).
Messrs. M. Goculdass and P. Mathuradass's g a h Tajilmulook (aged).
Messrs. M. Goculdass and A. Nanjee's b a h Shawcutt (aged).
Mr. G. K.'s ch a h Valens (aged), 14-0.
Mr. J. M. Mistry's ch a h Young Salani (aged).
Mr. R. R. S.'s g a h Dhaman (aged).

THE TANSA PLATE.—Distance 6 furlongs:—

Major J. G. Greig's b a g Castaway, 13-3½ (aged).
Mr. Ali bin Talib's ch a h Good Gold (3 years).
Mr. Ali bin Talib's bl a h Jesoor (4 years).
Messrs. A. W. Essa and Aga Mirza Ahmed's b a h Bahlool, 14-0 (4 years).
Mr. S. A. Wahed's ch a h Seaman (5 years).
Mr. Shaik Suleman's b a h Sir Malt (4 years).
Messrs. M. Goculdass and P. Mathuradass's g a h Sweden, 13-3 (aged).
Messrs. M. Goculdass and P. Mathuradass's b a h Mexico, 13-2½ (aged).
Messrs. M. Goculdass and P. Mathuradass's ch a h Thabashir (4 years).
Messrs. M. Goculdass and P. Mathuradass's b a h German Silver (4 years).
Aga Coochick Shah's ch a h Tulwar (4 years).
Mr. Salim Abdul Rehman's b a h Farash (6 years).
Mr. H. J. Mahomed's g a h Welcome (aged).
Major F. B. Prideaux's b a h Young Hyderi (3 years).
Mr. M. H. Sharaballi's b a h Nafa (4 years).
Mr. Esmail Gussoo's b a h Ajmer (6 years).
Mr. Zaid bin Mahomed's ch a h Harry Johnson (6 years).
Mr. N. Begmahomed's b a h Berar (6 years).
Mr. N. Begmahomed's b a h Mysore (6 years).
Mr. A. A. Rehman's b a h Yungi Dunya (5 years).
Mr. Naji Syed Rashid's b a h Golden Ducat (5 years).

THE NORTHCOTE PLATE.—Distance 6 furlongs:—

Nawab Najaf Ali Khan's b a h Fareed Beg, 13-3½ (5 years).
Mr. A. S. Oomer's ch a h Inspiration, 14-0 (3 years).
Mr. A. S. Oomer's g a h Gulberga (3 years).
Mr. Ali bin Talib's g a h Long Silk (4 years).
Mr. Ali bin Talib's w a h White Silk (3 years).
Mr. Ali bin Talib's b a h Red Silk, 13-3½ (3 years).
Mr. Ali bin Talib's g a h Maurice, 13-3½ (3 years).
Messrs. Shaik Esmail and Mahomed Mustapha's g a h Minimax (to be aged).
Mr. Abdoola Faras's b a h Golden Gate (4 years).
Mr. Abdoola Faras's bl a h Progress, 14-0 (4 years).
Mr. A. R. Tahar's ch a h Burjes (aged).
Mr. A. R. Tahar's g a h Never-mind (aged).
Mr. S. A. Wahed's b a h Sunbeam (3 years).
Mr. S. A. Wahed's g a h Khaila, 13-3½ (3 years).
Messrs. M. Goculdass and P. Mathuradass's g a h George V (5 years).
Messrs. M. Goculdass and P. Mathuradass's ch a h Balkan Prince, 13-3½ (3 years).
Messrs. M. Goculdass and P. Mathuradass's b a h Partner (2 years).
Mr. Salim Abdul Rehman's ch a h Louvre (3 years).
Mr. Salim Abdul Rehman's ch a h Stable Boy, 13-2½ (3 years).
Mr. Munsoor Mahomed Salim's g a h Kayid (3 years).
Mr. Khatal bin Ameer's b a h Nainava, 14-0 (5 years.)
Mr. Mahomed Hajee's ch a h Nawabzada (4 years).
Mr. Jaffer Baaker's b a h Heliograph (to be aged).
Mr. A. Nanjee's b a h Buttercup, 13-3½ (aged).
Mr. A. Nanjee's g a h Navigator, 14-0 (3 years).
Mr. A. D. Jehangir's b a h Faleh Khan, 13-3½ (3 years).
Mr. Hoosdin Kadum's g a h Rising Dawn (6 years).
Mr. Sayeed Mahomed's b a h Tuba, 14-0 (6 years).
Mr. A. R. Dakeel's g a h Bin Rashid, 14-0 (3 years).
Mr. Heath's g a h Sir Peter (3 years).
Mr. Mirza Hoosain's g a h Nayel Pasha, 13-1½ (3 years).
Messrs. Essa Mulla Sulleman and Abdul Rassool Essa's ch a h Arrem, 13-3½ (4 years).
Mr. Falleh Khaderi's g a h Ranjit (to be aged).
Mr. Alwan Mahomed's b a h Meteor, 13-2½ (4 years).
Mr. Abdool Nabi's g a h Magie (to be aged).
Mr. Ebrahim Mana's b a h Aromatic 14-0 (4 years).
Mr. Ebrahim Mana's ch a h Engine, 14-0 (3 years).
Mr. Sulleman Mahalla's g a h Thunder, 14-0 (5 years)
Mr. Daya Khalil's ch a h Bulbul (to be aged).
Mr. R. R. S.'s ch a h Jeman Pasha (4 years).

A NOVICE SELLING PLATE.—Distance 5 furlongs:—

Mr. Nasir Rajmahomed's ch a h Present, 13-3, Rs. 500.
Mr. S. A. Wahed's g a h Yama, 13-2½, Rs. 500.
Messrs. M. Goculdass and P. Mathuradass's g a h Subeh Pasha, 13-2, Rs. 1,000.
Mr. Yussuff Sheriff's b a h Royal Slave, 13-3, Rs. 600.
Mr. G. R. Valimahomed's g a h Decoration, 13-3½, Rs. 600
Messrs. Ebrahim Kadum and Hoosain Kadum's g a h Rumezan, 13-3½, Rs. 500.
Mr. Abdool Aziz Jeatta's ch a h Badir, 13-3, Rs. 500.
Mr. Yodha Maskur's ch a h Puma, 13-3½, Rs. 500.
Mr. Heath's ch a h Abundance, 13-3½, Rs. 600.
Mr. Elia Abdoolnoor's b a h Vudhia, 13-2½, Rs. 700.
Mr. A. M. Shaffi's ch a h Grand Slam, 13-2½, Rs. 500.
Messrs. Essa Mulla Sulleman and Abdul Russool Essa's g a h Sayel, 13-1½, Rs. 800.
Mr. Buder bin Abud's g a h Powerful, 14-0, Rs. 500.
Mr. Sahim Suffah's b a h Lotus, 13-3½, Rs. 500.
Messrs. Yas Khadayer and Mahomed Shirazi's b a h Conspirator, 14-0, Rs. 500.
Mr. Alwan Mahomed's b a h Meteor, 13-2½, Rs. 800.
Mr. Khalaf bin Saif's g a h Rejh Allah, 13-3½, Rs. 600.
Messrs. Mahomed Ablani and Yusuff bin Zaid's g a h Antonio, 13-3, Rs. 600.
Mr. Mahomed Mana's g a h Crescent, 13-2½, Rs. 700.
Mr. Mahomed Mana's g a h Haughty Boy, 13-2½, Rs. 800.
Mr. Abdoola Mana's g a h Crisis, 13-3½, Rs. 500.
Mr. Syed Rashid's b a h English Spot, 13-2½, Rs. 800.
Mr. Helmi Effendi's b a h Zindan, 13-2, Rs. 1,000.
Mr. Pasu Malsi's b a h Arabian Consul, 31-1½, Rs. 1,000.

(Bombay Races: Continued).

CRICKET IN CEYLON.

AUSTRALIANS WIN EASILY.

(From Our Correspondent.)

COLOMBO, Jan. 19.

The third match, Australians versus Ceylonese, ended in favour of the former by 82 runs.

The Australians scored 167 in the first innings, and 125 for 8 wickets in the second declaring the innings closed.

The Ceylonese scored 82 and 125.

Minnet batted well,, with 47 and 29 (not out). And Cameron was responsible for 9 wickets at a cost of 48 runs.

The visitors played a combined team from Dimbula, Dekoya and Radella, winning by an innings and 50 odd runs. The scores were, Australias 298, the home team, 75 and 172.

The Final Match of the tour, Australians versus All Ceylon, will be played on Thursday and Friday.

CRICKET IN CALCUTTA.

NATTORE XI BEAT BALLYGANJ C. C.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Jan. 19.

The Maharajah of Nattore's XI yesterday beat the Ballyganj Cricket Club by four wickets and 147 runs on the scores of the first innings.

Their fine bowler Aziz took 7 wickets for 57 runs. In the first innings, the Ballyganj team were all out for 72, Shallow 30, Stafford 18, being the principal scores. The Indians knocked up 219 for six wickets and declared their innings closed, Yusuff Beg's 58, Sivaram's 53, Mr. Das's 31 being the chief contributions. Ballyganj then went in again and had compiled 111 for four wickets, Shallow, not out 55 when time was called.

DAIVADNYA CRICKET CLUB.

The twenty-first annual general meeting of the above institution was held on Saturday last, under the Chairmanship of Prof. H. N. Hatte. The report showed that last year the club played some successful matches with the more advanced cricket clubs in Bombay. Prizes were distributed in the shape of bats and silver articles to the members of the Club, who had shown proficiency in games. Congratulatory speeches were made by different gentlemen. One of the prize-winners gracefully transferred his prize to another player, whose superiority he candidly admitted and who, he regretted, had lost the prize by accident or the stroke of ill-luck. The Chairman delivered an instructive address full of hints as to how to raise the status of the Club and to place its finances on a better footing. A vote of thanks to the Chairman followed by the serving of light refreshments terminted the proceedings.

MISS MAUD ALLAN.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CAWNPORE, Jan. 19.

It had been announced that Miss Maud Allan would give one performance in Cawnpore but it is now understood that the visit had to be abandoned as the Committee of the Roberts Soldiers' Institute, where such performances are usually held, refused to lend the hall of the Institute for Miss Maud Allan's performance.

THE KIDNAPPED STATION MASTER.

RANSOM VISIBLY DECREASING.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, Jan. 19.

The "Civil and Military Gazette" understands that the assistant station master, who was kidnapped by raiders at Khairabad railway station, has sent information that he is being well treated and properly fed. His captors are said to be Shinwaris from the Afghan territory. They originally demanded Rs. 5,000 as ransom, but are now asking fourteen hundred and may possibly accept a still lower figure.

LATER.

Telegrams have been received at Lahore Railway Station that the kidnapped Assistant Stationmaster of Khairdpur has been recovered and brought into British territory. The Afghan Chief, Nawab Zarsah, is said to have been instrumental in tracing and recovering him and the Nawab promises to help the British Authorities in capturing the culprits. Military arrangements are said to be in progress for the purpose.

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Domestic Occurrences.

BIRTHS.

BURKE.—At Lucknow, 1st January, the wife of H. A. Burke, of Rink Theatre, of a daughter.

McDONNELL.—6 Staunton Road, Poona, on 15th January, to Mr. and Mrs. D. J. McDonnell, a son (still-born).

MARRIAGES.

BRACEY—SACKETT—1st Jan., at the Methodist Episcopal (Thoburn) Church, Dhurrumtollah, by the Rev. H. Wark, Ph.D., Sybil Dulcie Mabel (Birdie), daughter of the late C. W. Bracey, R.I.M., of Surlingham, Norwich, England, and of Mrs. Bracey, to Edward William, son of the late V. Sackett, of Woolwich, England.

THOMPSON—GOVAN—On the 17th January, at St. Andrew's Church, Bombay, by the Rev. W. Thompson, Herbert, T. Thompson, Calcutta, to Janet Dickson, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. P. D. Govan, Calcutta.

DEATHS.

ROOS MALE COCQ—On the 19th January, at St. George's Hospital Charles Churchill, Roos Male Cocq, aged 48. Funeral leaves Hospital at 7-30 a.m. (Tuesday), arriving Sewri 8-30 a.m

COLLINGE—On the 19th January, at Einah Mahal, Parel, C. H. Collinge, Manager, Textile Mill aged 43 years.

BHAISETT—Seth Jagmohandas Vandravandas Bhaisett, J.P., at his Sleater Road Bungalow, Tardeo, on Saturday at 10-30 a.m.

BIRCH.—At her son's residence, Jamalpur, E. I. R. Jan. 2nd, Norah, widow of the late Francis William Birch, District Judge, Hoshiarpur (Punjab), aged 64.

PUBLIC ENGAGEMENTS.

TO-DAY.

Meet, Bombay Hunt, Cross Roads (Melon Grounds), at Day-break.
Meeting of the Bombay Presidency College of Physicians and Surgeons for the Election of Members of the Council, 5-30.

WEDNESDAY, January 21.

Bombay-Burmah Trading Corporation, Ordinary General Meeting, 3, Wallace Street, 4.
Bombay Chamber of Commerce: Last day of Ballot for the Election of a Deputy Chairman 10-30 to 4.

THURSDAY, January 22.

Meet, Bombay Hunt, Jackal Club, at Day-break.
By-election of a Municipal Councillor of the Byculla Ward, Sankli Tank.
Meeting of the Christian Women Workers Union Government House, 5.

FRIDAY, January 23.

The Indian Cotton and the New Berar Companies Ordinary General Meetings, 7 and 9 Churchgate Street, 3-30 and 4 respectively.
St. John's Ambulance Meeting, Government House, 4-30.

SATURDAY, January 24.

Bombay Races Sixth Extra Meeting, Mahaluxmi Race-course.
Reception Government House, Malabar Point, 9-45.
Bombay University Senate Meeting, 5-45, Lecture by Sir Alfred Hopkinson.

DAILY.

Excelsior Cinematograph. Novelty Theatre, 7 to 8; 8-30 to 9-30; and 10 to 11-30.
America-India Cinematograph, Charni Road, 7 to 8; 8-30 to 9-30; and 10 to 11 p.m.
The Alcazar, Cinema de Luxe 6 p.m. and 10 p.m.
The Gaiety "La Scala" theatre 6-30 p.m. and 7-45 p.m.
Olympia Cinematograph, Sandhurst Road, 5-15 to 6-45; 7 to 8-30; 9 to 10-30, and 11 to 12-30 (S. T.).

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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.
Tuesday, Jan. 20.

"RED RUIN."

Reuter informs us in a characteristic telegram from Capetown that "While the industrial difficulties are by no means over, indeed their settlement has hardly begun, yet the apprehension of red ruin and the breaking up of the law is past." And it adds the interesting item of information that, with three exceptions, practically all the influential Labour leaders are in prison. We have also an assurance that when the Union Government asks Parliament on the 30th instant for a Bill of Indemnity against all the illegal acts they have committed in suppressing this strike, they are not likely, "in the present temper of the community" to meet with much opposition. In the meanwhile, again according to Reuter, the men are all returning to work,—on the railways practically all have resumed, and on the mines the general inclination on the part of the men is to go back. Thus, once again, we see that in South Africa the Government have their own way of dealing with strikes,—the whole force of the State is brought swiftly to bear upon the Labour community, and it becomes even an offence, apparently, for the Mayor of the Capital to interview the Labour leaders with a view to mediation. It is not surprising to learn, under these circumstances, that a storm of controversy has arisen in the British press on the subject of the morality or propriety of using martial law to suppress a labour movement. We can only hope that those journals in England, that seem to be suffering from searchings of heart in the matter, will remember that the Union of South Africa is a self-governing Dominion and that anything like interference with its domestic affairs,—even in defence of the sacred cause of labour,—is not to be thought of!

Unfortunately the discussion of the affair in the English press has taken the form, as Reuter says, of a "party polemic," which means that neither side will discuss it in its proper aspect, free from prejudices, but will create out of it an artificial controversy in which the chief effort will be to apply everything that is said to every sort of political topic which happens, at the moment, to be on the tapis,—and so, even Ulster is dragged in. "The Times" has, perhaps, the most sensible comment on the matter,—or what would be a sensible comment, if it could be assumed, that it is based on undisputed premises. Martial law, it says, is only justifiable if the use of the sword is the reply to the challenge from men who have themselves drawn the sword, and it adds that such a challenge was undoubtedly issued by the organisers of the strike. What has yet to be proved, however, is whether there was an actual danger of an armed revolt against constituted authority on the part of such a considerable body of citizens as to justify the action of the Executive in suspending the law and substituting the arbitrary authority of military rule. This we are inclined to doubt. The impression given by Reuter's telegrams, no doubt, has been that the South African Government were dealing with a dangerous revolutionary movement. But Reuter's Agency is not altogether free from certain predelictions in this matter, and its tendency is to be somewhat friendly towards the authorities in South Africa, and especially towards the great employers of labour on the Rand, who on this occasion found themselves in sympathetic alliance with their quondam antipathetic Boer fellow-citizens. We have yet to learn therefore whether the occurrence of solitary outrages and the bluster of a few Labour leaders, which are the features of most labour disputes, were really on this occasion the preliminary outward signs of a deep conspiracy against the State; or whether General Botha and General Smuts had not cunningly created the semblance of a revolution in order to scare the population into an acquiescence in one of the most abominable inflictions which the people of a state can suffer,—the imposition of martial law. The boasts of the "Daily Telegraph" that "the government which dealt the blow is a

SHAMELESS OPPORTUNISM.

The Concert of the Powers is always taking up fresh ground. It is almost shameless in its opportunism. But we can hardly believe that the "Norddeutsche Allgemeine Zeitung" is right when it says that the Powers have unanimously decided to recognise "the principle already recognised when the Turks recaptured Adrianople, namely, that it is incompatible with their policy of peace to refuse to sanction the result obtained by force of arms." We have yet to learn how the handing over of territory, which was occupied by one Power for a specific reason, to another Power for a totally different reason would be a recognition of this principle,—if it existed. And the existence of such a principle, it may be added, on the part of a combination of Powers for the purpose of maintaining the peace of Europe would be a poor guarantee for the efficient execution of their task. But the story of the re-taking of Adrianople by the Turks shows that the Powers do not act on any defined principle. It will be remembered that Turkey's advance beyond the Enos-Media line which was fixed by the Treaty of London was at the time opposed by the Conference of Ambassadors, Mr. Asquith and Sir Edward Grey. The Ambassadors declared that Turkey's attempt to effect a revision of the decisions of the Powers on the subject of the frontier by force of arms was absolutely inadmissible. Sir Edward Grey warned Turkey that if she did not accept the advice of the Powers she would eventually meet with disaster, either by financial distress or by the armed intervention of one or more Powers. Mr. Asquith in a remarkable speech at Birmingham on July 21, thus referred to Turkey's violation of the Treaty of London:—

> We see Turkey, with the ink not yet dry upon the Treaty of London, to which a few weeks ago she put her hand—we see Turkey advancing beyond the line to which she agreed, and endeavouring to take advantage of the differences between her late enemies to recover some part at least of what she has lost.
>
> "Gentlemen, it is not unnatural that the opinion of Europe should be profoundly moved, and should demand of those with whom, in the last resort, resides power, and the responsibility which accompanies power, that they should show their readiness and their ability to bring to an end this sombre chapter in European history."

The principle to which, according to the "Norddeutsche Allegemeine Zeitung," the Powers now seem to attach great importance, namely, the maintenance by them of "the result obtained by force of arms" was, it will be seen from the above, scarcely even thought of by them at the outset in regard to the recapture of Adrianople by Turkey. The fact is that they were forced, by their inability to agree upon any course of action in regard to the matter, to accept the new situation. But to attempt now to pretend, as the "Norddeutsche Allegemeine Zeitung" would have us believe, that they acted on any principle, or instituted a new principle is ludicrous.

DAY BY DAY.

The Late Sir Williams Lee Warner.

By the death of Sir William Lee-Warner, the Indian Civil Service loses a distinguished member. Born in 1846, son of the late Canon James Lee-Warner of Thorpland Hall, Norfolk, and Anne Astley, grand-daughter of Sir Edward Astley, Bt., Sir William was educated first at Rugby and then at Cambridge, where he became exhibitioner and foundation scholar of St. John's. He graduated in 1869 and obtained the M.A. degree in 1872 with honours in the Moral Science Tripos. Sir William entered the Indian Civil Service in 1869 and served the Government in various capacities till 1895, when he retired. Among the posts which he filled during his career in India were those of the Collector of Poona and of Satara; Political Agent at Kolhapur; Under-Secretary in the Foreign Office of India; Secretary to the Government of Bombay in the Political and Judicial Departments; and Chief Commissioner of Coorg and Resident in Mysore. Sir William Lee Warner was an additional member of the Viceroy's Council for some time. He also served on several special commissions, including the Education and the Financial Commissions and an inquiry into the Dikshit case at Hyderabad. On his retirement, Sir William went to the India Office and from 1895-1903 he acted as Secretary in the Political and Secret Departments of the India Office. In 1902 he was appointed a member of the Council of India, which post he held till 1912. Sir William was decorated with the C. S. I. in 1892 for services rendered in India, and with the K. C. S. I. in 1898 for services rendered in India and at the India Office. He was created a G. C. S. I. in 1911.

His Non-Official Distinctions.

Among the numerous non-official positions he filled with distinction were the membership of the Executive Committee for the Coronation of 1902; Vice-Presidentship of the Royal Society of Arts, and of the British and Foreign Bible Society, the C. M. S. and other societies. He was a J. P. of Surrey and Hon. L. L. D. of Cambridge. Sir William was a keen sportsman in his college days and won several events in college sports, and represented the University of Cambridge in the racquet competition with Oxford in 1889 He also took considerable interest in shooting and fishing. During his official career, Sir William found time to write several works pertaining to Indian politics and history, which have attracted considerable notice. Among these works are "The Native States," "The Life of the Marquis of Dalhousie, K. T." and "The Citizen of India," which last, however, after being for a brief period introduced widely as a text book in Indian High Schools, has lapsed into deserved obscurity. Sir William was the author of the "Memoirs of Field-Marshall Sir Henry Wylie Norman." He was a contributor to the Cambridge Modern History, the Imperial Gazetteer of India, National Biographical Dictionary, the "Quarterly Review" and other periodicals.

Lady Willingdon and the Nurses.

Lady Willingdon's popularity is undoubted. The happy impulsive manner of her greeting, especially of children, would have alone won for her the esteem, if not affection, of the ladies of Bombay. That Her Excellency's kindness is not only a matter of impulse is further evidenced by a letter received from a lady-correspondent. She writes: "Her Excellency Lady Willingdon had very considerately thought of inviting to her Purdah Party a very large number of European and Indian nurses from all the Hospitals in Bombay, and then gave them a very pleasant afternoon, for which, I am sure, they are most thankful to Her Excellency." The happy and graceful idea of extending an invitation to a class of worker whose opportunities for pleasure are not as great as those of their more favoured sisters, and whose work is confined to an atmosphere of pain and suffering, will be appreciated by others than those benefitted.

Speaker of the Irish Parliament.

The announcement that Lord Massereene and Ferrard has, in view of the imminence of Home Rule, removed the mace and chair of the last Speaker of the Irish House of Commons from the Dublin National Museum should fall pleasantly upon the ears of Mr. Swift MacNeill, remarks "Truth", Mr. MacNeill has been selected as the Speaker of the coming Irish House of Commons, by consent so universal as to include the Dublin correspondent of the "Times." An offer to restore the Bible used for swearing in the members of the last Parliament on College Green has reached Mr. Redmond from America, while a group of patriots have purchased a fine book-case, which had a place within the precincts, with the object of returning it.

An Eton or Harrow for India.

A propos of the proposal to establish in Bengal a school for Indians on the line of the public schools of England the "Indian World" has the following sensible comment:—

> Aparat from the impossibility of materialising such an idea in a province like Bengal, we have very grave doubts even as to the wisdom of the scheme. If a school were to be established in Bengal on the lines of Eton and Harrow, it would accentuate differences in the training of our boys more disastrous to our national progress than the scheme of a well-to-do school at Ranchi or a well-to-do college recommended by the Dacca University Committee could ever be thought of doing. In a caste and vanity ridden country as this, it is of the essence of patriotic wisdom that the sons of the well-to-do and the poor should rub their shoulders together at the most impressionable age of their lives. If you make education expensive and fashionable in any part of India, you run the very grave risk creating a caste based on wealth and of detracting from the real significance of an intellectual equipment for the people.

Parsees General Hospital.

From the Report of the Bomanjee Dinshaw Petit General Hospital for October, 1913, we learn that in all 53 new patients were admitted during the month, who with the 90 remaining over from the previous month, made up a total of 143 persons treated during October. There were 5 deaths among the patients. 43 were discharged cured and 30 left relieved or of their own accord. The number of patients remaining at the end of the month was 65. The total number of free patients treated during the month was 77. The average expense per head came to Rs. 3-0-7 The total receipts realised during the month were Rs. 2,757-8-0, while the actual working expenses came to Rs. 7,772-0-7. This gives a nett loss of Rs. 5,014-8-7 in the actual working of the Hospital.

Appeal for Subscriptions.

This loss, says the Report, indicates only the result of the actual working of the Hospital; and does not take into account the monthly contributions and casual donations made by the Trustees of the Wadia Charity and others, or the interest accruing on the Endownment Fund in the hands of the Parsee Punchayat. There would be no loss if these were all taken into account. But, as these sources of income, with the exception of the interest on the Endowment Fund, are uncertain and the benefits thereof are tenable only for a limited period the Parsee Public are requested to subscribe liberally to enable the Committee to continue to treat free patients in such a large proportion (83 per cent. of the total treated) as they have being doing hitherto as, otherwise it is clear that the Institution cannot be allowed to work at such a huge loss, month after month, to equalise which the number of free patients will have to be necessarily restricted.

Two Mutiny Veterans.

Two Indian Mutiny veterans died during mail week at Camberley, Major-Generals Charles Stuart Lane, C.B., and Charles Patrick Stokes, the former in his eighty-third and the latter in his seventy-eighth year. General Lane, who was in the Indian Army, was present at the siege and capture of Delhi and relief of Lucknow, afterwards serving in the Bhootan expedition of 1863 and Afghan War of 1878-79, when he was mentioned in despatches for his services. General Stokes served with the Royal Lancashire Regiment in the Crimean campaign and then went on with his regiment to India, where he arrived just as the Mutiny broke out. He retired as an honorary major-general in 1885.

Young Men's Indian Association, Madras.

A number of leading and representrative members of the Hindu and Mahomedan communities of Madras have started a Young Men's Indian Association. Sir S. Subramania Iyer, Mr. Justice Tyabji, Khan Bahadur Khudus Badsha, Mr. Justice Sadashiva Iyer, the Hon'ble Mr. V. S. Srinivas Shastri, Mr. C. P. Ramasawmy Iyer, Dewan Bahadur Chaturbhoojdass Govindas, the Hon'ble Mr. T. V. Seshagiri Iyer, and Mr. G. A. Natesan are among the promoters of the institution. Mrs. Annie Besant is also interested in the organisation and has guaranteed an initial fund of about Rs. 30,000, which she has in hand, for expenditure on the preliminaries connected with the inauguration of the movement.

Oriental School in London.

Plans have now been approved for the adaptation of the London Institution in Finsbury Circus for the purposes of a school for Oriental studies. It is hoped that operations may be begun next April, and that the work may be completed at the end of 1914 or the beginning of 1915. The architect is Professor F. M. Simpson, and the arrangements are in the hands of a Departmental Committee of the India Office presided over by Lord Cromer, acting in conjunction with the Office of Works. In addition to the annual grant of £4,000 for the school, to be made by His Majesty's Government, the Government of India have promised a similar grant of £1,250, and the expectation is, that by the time the buildings are completed, other contributions will have been received, sufficient to secure the yearly income of £14,000 required ofr the maintenance of the school on a satisfactory basis.

South African Lands.

An important deputation of natives is about to leave South Africa for London to lay before the Imperial Government and the King in person a petition appealing for protection against the operation of the Natives' Land Act passed during the last session of the Union Parliament. The natives complain that this measure was passed without adequate inquiry and deliberation, and it is stated by the London correspondent of the "Manchester Guardian," that it is causing a considerable amount of ill-feeling towards the Government. The main objections to the Act are that the areas scheduled for occupation by native are entirely insufficient to provide for the present native population, that the Act gives no right of purchase to the natives in those areas which are to be allotted to them, that it is harsh and unjust to evict natives from lands hitherto lawfully occupied by them till adequate provision has been made by the Government for the settlement of such natives with their stock, that the section of the Act which prohibits a native who has been compelled by the Act to leave his farm from hiring labour on another farm is unnecessary, and that it is also harsh to compel a native who is obliged by the Act to remove from his farm to submit his application for another farm to the Governor General, as great delay is entailed thereby and advantage is taken of this to prevent ejected natives from obtaining places or residences on other farms except as labourers. The churches of all denominations in South Africa are supporting the natives in the action they are taking.

City Mortality Returns.

No case either of cholera or small-pox, but one attack and death from plague were reported in Bombay city during the the 24 hours ended at 6 a.m., on Monday. The total mortality from all causes was 106, as compared with 101 of the corresponding period of 1912 and 84 of 1911. Out of a total of 1,747 rats caught by the municipal rat-catchers on Saturday last, 46 were found to be plague-infected, 19 of this latter kind being found at Mandvi and 11 at Chukla.

INDIAN MEDICAL SERVICE.

AMENDED STUDY LEAVE RULES.

(From Our Correspondent.)
SIMLA, Jan. 19.

The Secretary of State for India has approved of the folowing amendment to study leave rules for I.M.S. officers:—

"The total period of absence from duty in India in the case of officers under rules of 1886 for the I.A. or under Civil Leave Rules will be strictly limited to 2 years subject to the following provisions:—

"A" in the case of officers under the Leave Rules of 1886 for the I.A. no leave (including study leave combined with other leave) in excess of one year may be granted in the first instance, and "B" in the case of officers under the Civil Leave Rules the leave granted may be extnded up to a maximum of 3 years on a medical certificate."

"CHELUM" FESTIVAL AT AGRA,

SUCCESSFUL POLICE ARRANGEMENTS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
AGRA, Jan. 19.

The festival of "Chelum" when the Shia Mahomedans take their "Tazias" out in procession through Agra city was observed last night. In view of the recent unfortunate disturbance, Mr. Fergusson, Collector and Mr. Williamson Superintendent of Police took special precautions to maintain order. Mr. Moore, Joint Magistrate took up a position at the City Kotwal and all arrangements were very successful. There is no untoward event to report.

A BANGALORE CREMATION.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
BANGALORE, Jan. 19.

The first European cremation in Bangalore took place last night. Mr. George Marshall, father of Mrs. (Major) Fellowes, 108th Infantry, was on his second cold weather visit to India and was ailing from gastric trouble. Nevertheless, his death yesterday at the age of 70 was more or less sudden due to heart failure. His remains were removed to the Anglican Cemetery in Oossoor Road where the cremation was carried out in accordance with instructions left by the deceased under the supervision of Captain Chambers, I.M.S. The ashes were interred in the same cemetery this morning, the funeral service being read by the Rev. H. Bridge, Chaplain of Holy Trinity Church, in the presence of several friends.

CHIEF MINISTER OF PATIALA.

(From Our Correspondent.)
DELHI, Jan. 19.

Sirdar Gurnam Singh who has taken over charge of Chief Ministership of Patiala with the concurrence of the Punjub Government is the father of the Maharani Sahib and was until now Bukshi in Ghind State.

STARTLING CRIME IN CALCUTTA.

C. I. D. INSPECTOR SHOT DEAD.

FIRED AT WHEN ALIGHTING FROM TRAM.

CAPTURE OF THE TWO ASSASSINS.

TWO BENGALI STUDENTS.

(From Our Correspondent.)

CALCUTTA, Jan. 19.

A Bengali Inspector of the C. I. D. was shot dead at 8-15 this evening, at the junction of Grey Street and Chitpore Road. The supposed murderer has been arrested.

LATER.

The C. I. D. Inspector murdered in Calcutta to-night was Nripendra Nath Ghose, a man in the prime of life. He was alighting from a tram to return to his home at the corner of Grey Street as was his custom after his day's work, when two men who were waiting fired upon him.

Two shots took effect one of them hitting him in the head and another in the chest. His death must have been almost immediate. His orderly who was with him gave chase and overtook and with the help of a constable who was on duty at the corner secured one of the two men of who had taken to their heels after killing the inspector.

In the chase the murderer fired upon his pursuers hitting a Bengalee boy who is now in hospital and unlikely to recover.

A SECOND ARREST.

With the help of constables from the thana in Grey Street who came out on hearing the firing a second arrest was made.

The first man seized was found to have in his pocket an old-fashioned 450 bore revolver, of which two cartridges had just been fired, while a third had missed fire.

The two men arrested appear to be both Bengalee students.

Sir Frederick Haliday was quickly upon the scene and with other police officers conducted an enquiry upon the spot. The body of the murdered man was afterwards taken to the mortuary.

The two arrested students are in custody.

The street where the murder took place is populous and well-lighted and a number of passers by witnessed the occurence. News of it quickly spread and a crowd assembled and had to be cleared away by the police to enable the investigations to proceed.

A large pool of blood in the road still marks the place where the murdered man fell.

SLUMP IN PIECEGOODS.

SERIOUS SITUATION IN CALCUTTA MARKET.

(From Our Correspondent.)

CALCUTTA, Jan. 19.

The "Indian Daily News" publishes the following on the threatened deadlock in the Calcutta piecegoods market:—

A gloomy situation has arisen in connection with the Calcutta piecegoods market, which is threatened with a deadlock in the future purchase of piecegoods from the Manchester market. For some years past, the piecegoods markets had an exceptionally prosperous career, but latterly the demand for white goods has been steadily on the decline and the outlook is anything but encouraging to Marwari and other dealers, who carry on business mainly in the Bara Bazaar Section of the town who are reported to have an overstock of about 70,000 bales of white goods left in their hands undisposed of, due to the impoverished condition of the people on account of, it is said, mainly famine up-country and the stoppages of marriages among Hindus during the past few months.

It is reported that the Calcutta piecegoods market is seriously affected by the lowering all round of prices for goods in the Manchester Market. Hence the apprehended deadlook in the disposal of the overstock of white goods would mean, it is said, a loss amounting to about seventy lakhs roughly, calculated at Rs. 100 per bale. In order to minimise the situation dealers are offering at cost price to dispose of their overstock to those dealers who have run short of their stock of white goods.

AEGEAN ISLANDS.

POWERS CANNOT HELP TURKEY.

CASE OF ADRIANOPLE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Jan. 18.

Replying to Turkish criticisms of the decision of the Powers in the question of the Aegean Islands, the "Norddeutsche Allgemeine Zeitung" says the great Powers are unanimous in acknowledging the principle already recognised when the Turks recaptured Adrianople, namely, that it is incompatible with their policy of peace to refuse to sanction the result obtained by force of arms.

CANTEEN CORRUPTION TRIAL

TWO ACCUSED OFFICERS RETURNING FROM INDIA.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Jan. 18.

Quartermasters Johnson and Burns, who are among the accused officers in the corruption case, are not at present in London. They are now on their way home from India.

SUBMARINE DISASTER.

TIMELY AID FROM ITALY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

ROME, Jan. 19.

It is announced that the Italian Government has placed the steamer Anteo, built in Holland and now off Plymouth on her way to Italy, at the disposal of the British Admiralty.

LATER.

The Anteo which has been lent to the British naval authorities by the Italian Government has been specially designed for the raising of submarines.

The Anteo is probably the submarine depot ship which has been built in Holland for the Italian Government.

U. S. ANTI-TRUST LAW.

SCOPE OF PROPOSED LEGISLATION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

WASHINGTON, Jan. 19.

According to the forecast of a message regarding anti-trust legislation which President Wilson will send to Congress on Tuesday, the message recommends the prohibition of inter-locking directorates, and other measures to prevent the restraint of trade, the raising of transportation rates, etc.

MR. WILLIAM O'BRIEN RESIGNS.

REPRESENTATION OF CORK CITY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Jan. 18.

Mr. William O'Brien has resigned his seat in the House of Commons and seeks re-election owing to the result of the municipal elections, which the Redmondites assert show he has lost the confidence of the electors.

Mr. William O'Brien is a veteran Irish journalist who has represented Cork city since 1910. He founded "United Ireland," the "Irish People" and the United Irish League. He has been prosecuted nine times and imprisoned for over two years. Differing from many of his Nationalist colleagues he retired from Parliament in 1909 owing to internal dissensions in the Irish party. He has for the last ten years advocated the policy of conciliation for the union of all classes and creeds in Ireland and founded the All-for-Ireland League and an Independent Parliamentary party with that object.

EMPIRE SHOOTING.

NEW BISLEY REGULATIONS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Jan. 19.

As the outcome of the Army Council's proposed alterations in Bisley shooting, a new body called the Rifle Union has been formed to support the National Rifle Association in promoting shooting throughout the Empire. Founders are or have been Bisley competitors.

DOMINIONS' OFFICES IN LONDON

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Jan. 19.

Lord Chelmsford is leaving for Canada on Saturday to submit to the Canadian Government plans for the expenditure of £2,500,000 for erecting the London offices of Canada and other Dominions in Aldwych.

INCOMING MAILS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

ADEN, Jan. 18.

The P. and O. Mantua with the mails of the 9th instant left for Bombay at 5 p.m.

ALBANIAN ROUT.

ATTACK ON GREEKS REPELLED.

RAID ENDS IN DISASTER.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

ATHENS, Jan. 18.

It is officially stated that about two thousand Albanians from Berat made a furious attack on the Greek troops at Tepelini.

The Greeks counter-attacked all along the line. The Albanians offered feeble resistance and retreated in disorder, leaving scores of dead. They were pursued a long distance by the Greeks who had thirty wounded.

The prisoners state the object of the attack was pillage and also to test the strength of the Greeks.

Berat prior to the war was the capital of a Sanjak in Southern Albania. It is a fortified town situated in a fertile valley and the see of an Orthodox metropolitan. The inhabitants are two-thirds Albanian.

Tepelini or Tepelin is a small town on the left bank of the river Viossa about 25 miles South of Berat.

DUBLIN STRIKE OVER.

MR. LARKIN ASKS MEN TO RESUME.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

DUBLIN, Jan. 19.

The strike seems now to be practically ended.

Mr. Larkin at a private meeting in Croydon Park is reported to have told the men to resume work and general resumption is expected to-day.

After the meeting there was some disorder during which a man was killed. His assailants are not known.

ANOTHER PARLIAMENTARY VETERAN RETIRES.

MR. JESSE COLLINS FOLLOWS MR. CHAMBERLAIN.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Jan. 19.

Mr Jesse Collings, M.P., for Bordesley, announces his retirement with Mr. Joseph Chamberlain. He expresses his deep gratitude to his constituents for their 27 years' loyalty and kindness. He adds that he consulted Mr. Chamberlain as to his retirement.

The Right Hon. Jesse Collins has been M.P. for Bordesley (Birmingham). He was the head of Messrs. Collins and Wallis, Merchants, of Birmingham, and retired from business in 1879. Mr. Jesse Collins was Mayor of Birmingham 1878-79, and Member for Ipswich 1880-86. He has at various intervals been Parliamentary Secretary Local Government Board: Magistrate for Birmingham: founder and President of the Rural Labourers' League: Governor of King Edward's Grammar School etc. Mr. Jesse Collins moved and carried the Small Holdings Amendment to the address which caused the resignation of Lord Salisbury's Government in January 1886. He was Under Secretary of State for the Home Office 1895-1902.

IMPENDING STOCK MARKET BOOM.

DEPRECIATED ISSUES AT A PREMIUM.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Jan. 19.

Last week there was a large demand for investments, and a substantial rise in prices, including home railways.

A number of new issues, which have been failures and have gone at a discount, are now at a premium.

This is regarded in some quarters as the beginning of an investment boom.

THE THREATENED TEXTILE CRISIS.

TROUBLE POSSIBLY AVERTED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

GLASGOW, Jan. 19.

Interviewed to-day, manufacturers declared that the danger of the suspension of textile purchases from Bombay was over, as substantial orders had been received during the past fortnight on Indian account, and they were daily receiving cabled enquiries with a view to fresh business.

MR. ASQUITH'S HOLIDAY.

PREMIER LEAVES CANNES FOR HOME.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Jan. 18.

Mr. Asquith has left Cannes for Home.

LADY WILLINGDON.

(From Our Correspondent.)

POONA, Jan. 19.

Her Excellency Lady Willingdon, accompanied by Major Greig, Military Secretary and Captain Goldie, motored from here to Mahabaleshwar at eight this morning and returned at dusk. Her Excellency left for Bombay to-night.

SHOCKING RAILWAY DISASTER

17 MEN OF THE 12TH PIONEERS' KILLED.

COLLISION NEAR DHOND.

CONSTRUCTION TRAIN AND WAGON.

PERMANENT-WAY SUBSIDES.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

POONA, Jan. 19.

News to hand from Dhond reports that a serious accident occurred on the Baramati construction line, about twenty miles beyond Dhond on the Sholapore side, on Friday last.

It appears that a waggon was standing on a siding when a train carrying construction materials collided with it. The permanent way seems to have subsided with the result that the train toppled over killing and injuring several men of the 12th Pioneers, who were working on the line. Six men of the regiment were brought into Burma seriously injured and it is reported that seventeen men were killed.

WASSIND COLLISION.

DRIVER SENT TO JAIL FOR TWO WEEKS.

The following is a summary of the judgment delivered by Mr. H. F. Knight I.C.S., Assistant Collector of Thana in the case in which Driver Breag, of the G. I. P. Railway, was charged under Section 101 of the Indian Railways Act, in endangering lives of passengers in connection with the Wassind collision, the facts were reported at length in a recent issue of "The Chronicle."

Driver Breag was in charge of the Punjab Down Mail on the 4th October, 1913, and when steaming into the Wassind station, his train came into collision with a pilot engine.

In the course of his judgment, Mr. Knight observed that the points for his decision were whether Driver Breag disregarded the signals, and secondly whether he thereby endangered the lives of the passengers.

The prosecution, he said, sought to prove that Driver Breag was aware of a pilot-engine being in readiness at Wassind to render him help over the Thul-ghat. Mr. Knight was not prepared to believe that certain witnesses had conspired to commit prejury, but as a matter of fact, this point was not very material. In Mr. Knight's opinion the driver was bound to obey the signals given to him.

ASSERTIONS NOT ACCEPTED.

Mr. Knight then reviewed at length the evidence of the witnesses for the prosecution. He could not place any reliance he said on the evidence of the Station Master Maneckji, who was obviously concerned in saving his own skin, and he could not convict Driver Breag on the sole evidence of the porters. The Court, however, saw no reason to doubt either the observations or the impartiality of the evidence of the Assistant Telegraph Superintendent, who was travelling in a carriage close to the engine In view of the above evidence, the Court could not accept Driver Breag's assertion that the warner-signal was not showing danger. As regards the starter-signal, it was not visible at a distance and Driver Breag had stated that as soon as he saw it was against him he tried to stop, but failed to do so and this fact had not been disputed.

In conclusion Mr. Knight could not accept the contention of the defence, that as the Wassind staff had acted in a careless manner in several other instances, they must have lowered the warner-signal in the present instance. Mr. Knight could only suppose that Driver Breag, after driving cautiously in a moment of inadvertence, did not notice the signal, and thus disregarded it.

The Court accordingly held that Driver Breag was guilty of disregarding signals and endangering the lives of passengers.

STATION-MASTER'S RESPONSIBILITY.

In passing a sentence on him, the Court took into consideration the many years good service which Driver Breag had put in, and also the fact that he had been dismissed from the Company's service in consequence of this accident. The Court also took into consideration the fact that Driver Breag had driven cautiously while steaming up to the station, and that he started to pull up as soon as he saw the down-starter. The Court further had to take into consideration that the Station Master Maneckji, was largely responsible for the collision, in having placed the pilot engine only thirty feet from the starter-signal, and thus breaking the general working rules for obviating danger from inadvertence to a warner-signal.

In Mr. Knight's opinion the fault of disregarding a signal was grave and might involve serious consequences to passengers. He therefore could not pass it over with merely a fine, and accordingly sentenced Driver Breag to suffer fourteen days' simple imprisonment.

Driver Breag, as already reported, has given notice of appeal against the above finding and sentence.

JAPANESE HORROR.

CITY IN CLOUDS OF ASH.

MORE ERUPTIONS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

KAGOSHIMA, Jan. 18.

Eruptions have recommenced with violence. The city is enveloped in clouds of ash. Many returned inhabitants are again fleeing in terror.

ULSTER MENACE.

SIR E. CARSON REVIEWS TROOPS

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Jan. 19.

Sir Edward Carson, who is in Belfast taking counsel with Ulstermen before Parliament reassembles, reviewed the East Belfast Regiment of the Ulster Volunteer Force, yesterday, which now numbers over a hundred thousand. Recruiting will soon cease.

The latest development in organisation is the creation of medical nursing staffs. Ladies unable to act as nurses are busy making bandages and medical requirements.

NON-PENSIONABLE TEACHERS' FUND.

(From Our Correspondent.)

DELHI, Jan. 19.

A small informal committee has assembled to consider the question of a provident fund for teachers, rendering non-pensionable service. It consists of Messrs. Meyer, Sharp, Cook, G. N. Chohraoarh (representing the United Provinces), and Pranatartihara Aizar (representing Madras).

The first meeting was held to-day. It is expected that the committee will meet at intervals.

BULGARIA'S RIFLE DEAL.

TURKEY GETS BACK HER OWN.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

CONSTANTINOPLE, Jan. 19.

It is stated that Bulgaria has sold 200,000 rifles captured from the Turks at thirty francs each.

It is believed that they are being acquired for the Turkish Government.

ECHO OF ZABERN SCANDAL.

COL. REUTER DECORATED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

BERLIN, Jan. 19.

Colonel Reuter of Zabern fame is among those decorated on the occasion of the annual orders festival.

INTERNATIONAL PARCEL-POST AGREEMENT.

OBSTRUCTIVE BREACH BY RUSSIA.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Jan. 19.

The "Koelnische Zeitung" regards the decision of Russia to discontinue parcel-post from Julfa and Ashkabad to Tabriz and Meshed as a clear breach of the international parcel-post agreement.

The journal says that Germany energetically remonstrated at St. Petersburg and adds, that the restriction does not affect the Russian parcel-post into Persia.

Russia, it says, is attempting, to the interest of her own trade, to exclude from the districts in question German and other non-Russian wares passing through Russia.

COMPANY DIRECTOR'S DEFAMATION CASE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, Jan. 19.

Before Mr. W. S. Marshall at George Town Police Court to-day Rao Sahib G. Venkataramiah, High Court Vakil, on behalf of the managing director of the Hindustan Assurance Company, Lahore, who has brought a case of defamation against the editor and proprietor of the "Arya Patrika," applied for the issue of a Commission for the examination of witnesses residing in Bombay and other places.

His Worship remarked, that the summons had not been served on accused yet, and the case itself stood posted to the 5th February next, and under these circumstances the present matter might stand over.

ALL-INDIA HOCKEY TOURNAMENT

OPENING GAMES.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, Jan. 19.

The All-India Hockey Tournment commenced here to-day. The East Indian Railway Volunteers heat the 2nd Cheshires by one goal to love. The North Western Railway Volunteers who have been winning the trophy for the past few years, defeated the Bombay Baroda and Central India Railway Volunteers (Ajmer), by six goals to one, and the United Provinces Police beat the Middlsex also by six goals to one.

USE OF MARTIAL LAW.

BRITISH LABOUR PROTEST.

CLASS RULE IN S. AFRICA.

ATTEMPT TO SUPPRESS UNIONISM ALLEGED.

MASS MEETING TO BE HELD IN LONDON.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Jan. 18.

The Council of the Independent Labour party has protested against the despotic action of the Union Government with the connivance of Lord Gladstone and the Colonial Office in arresting Trade Union leaders in South Africa, suppressing the Constitution and proclaiming martial law in the interests of capitalism and class rule.

The Council trusts that the organised working-class in the entire Dominion will make common cause in resisting the latest attempt to Russianise British institutions.

A copy of the protest has been forwarded to Mr. Harcourt.

The London Trades Council, in co-operation with Socialists, is organising a mass meeting in London on the 23rd instant to protest against the proclamation of martial law in South Africa and "the complicity of the Imperial Government in a criminal attempt to suppress Unionism there."

BILL OF INDEMNITY PROPOSED.

NO APPREHENSION OF RED RUIN.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

CAPE TOWN, Jan. 19.

While industrial difficulties are by no means over—indeed their settlement has hardly begun—yet the apprehension of red ruin and the breaking up of law is past. With three exceptions practically all the influential labour leaders are in custody.

The situation at Johannesburg and along the Reef is perfectly quiet. The Police are no longer carrying arms, but armed sentries remain at railway stations, bridges, etc.

Parliament will meet on the 30th instant when Government will ask Parliament to pass a Bill of Indemnity for the measures taken during the present crisis. In the present temper of the community the Bill is not likely to encounter serious opposition.

Government will also ask for stringent laws dealing with trades disputes and the maintenance of order.

RAILWAY STRIKE ENDS.

RAND STRIKERS AT SIXES AND SEVENS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

CAPE TOWN, Jan. 19.

Reports from everywhere enhance the tale of the strikers' discomfiture.

The Rand miners who are still on strike are apparently at sixes and sevens on the question as to whether it is advisable for them to remain out.

The railway strike is practically at an end except to a limited extent in Durban and Pretoria, but in neither place is there any interference and normal service has been restored as a whole.

At Pretoria, a number of engine-drivers, firemen and guards started work this morning.

Workshop employees have not yet decided but it is expected that some will follow the example of the running staff.

COMMANDOES DEMOBILISING.

A proclamation has been issued demobilising all commandos and regiments excepting those in the Rand, Pretoria and Faure-smith districts. This means that 30,000 men are still in the field.

PRETORIA, Jan. 19.

The running staff of the railways signed on this morning.

SIR WILLIAM LEE-WARNER DEAD.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Jan. 19.

The death is announced of Sir William Lee-Warner.

SUCCESSFUL SHOOTING TRIP.

MAHARAJA OF PATIALA'S BAG.

(From Our Correspondent.)

DELHI, Jan. 19.

The Maharajah of Patiala and suite have just returned from a month's visit to Jamnagar. The Maharajah of Patiala shot nine leopards and numerous other game.

BOMBAY CORPORATION.

LIGHTING OF PRIVATE STREETS.

"MINIATURE DUKES OF BEDFORD."

RATES FOR CHILDREN ON TRAMWAYS

The adjourned monthly meeting of the Bombay Municipal Corporation was held yesterday afternoon in the Municipal Council Hall, the President, Mr. A. M. Tod, being in the chair. Most of the business before the meeting was of a non-controversial character. There were only two items on which some discussion took place and both of these were moved by Mr. Navalkar. The first related to the lighting of private streets and in opposing the proposal to ask for a report to light these streets, Mr. Wacha said that the landlords there were miniature Dukes of Bedford and spirits of darkness and they should not be given this concession. The other related to the half-rate concession in the Tramway fares to children. Mr. Sethna opposed the motion mainly on the ground that the matter was sub-judice and Mr. Navalkar asked leave to withdraw the proposition. Mr. Sethna with others opposed this request as he probably believed that the original proposition would be lost, but to his regret he found that on being put to the vote the proposition was carried by thirteen votes against nine.

The meeting first considered a report from the Commissioner regarding accidents due to the slippery surface of Queen's Road, and stating that during the last two years five complaints had been received from owners of horses and carriages about the slippery condition of the surface of the road. To reduce the alleged slipperiness of the road surface after it had been tarpainted, stone chips are now being spread on the surface before the tar sets and well rolled into it. This process makes the tarred surface sufficiently rough to give a foot-hold to horses and has been found to be generally satisfactory. No complaints have been received of the slippery condition of roads which have been so treated.

On the motion of Sir Bhalchandra Krishna, the report was recorded.

TURBID WATER SUPPLY.

The next item on the Agenda was a report from the Commissioner, regarding the turbid water supplied to several localities, in which he stated that the localities referred to were Warden Road, Nepean Sea Road, Narayen Dabholkar Road, and a portion of Tardeo Road and Clerk Road. These localities were supplied with Tansa water through the 8 inch main in Clerk Road, but as the main had to be diverted for the construction of the proposed overbridge at the junction of Clerk Road and the B. B. & C. I. Railway, a portion of the main was removed and a temporary supply given to the districts from the 24 inch Tulsi Main. The latter supply being unfiltered had given rise to complaints and arrangements have therefore been made to discontinue it and restore the Tansa supply.

On the motion of Mr. N. P. Mody, this report was also recorded.

LIGHTING OF PRIVATE STREETS.

Mr. R. S. Navalkar then moved:—

"That there are at present about 327 private streets in Bombay, of which about 270 private streets are not lighted, while some 57 streets (private) are lighted at the municipal expense. The commissioner be requested to report how much additional budget grant will be necessary to properly light such of the private streets about which complaints have been received during the last five years by the municipal authorities either because the street is insufficiently lighted or there is an entire absence of light in the street."

Mr. Navalkar said that the lighting of private streets was a crying want for the safety of the people residing there. If they could not incur the expenditure under the present Act, he said—they should rise to the occasion and get their Act amended. But at present he was not asking them to sanction the expenditure, but he wished to ascertain the approximate cost from the Commissioner.

Dr. Javle seconded the proposition and Mr. Dabholkar supported it.

Dr. Sukhia opposed the proposition saying that the legislature did not allow them to incur that expenditure.

He remarked that Mr. Navalkar should first move a resolution for the amendment of the Act.

Sir Ibrahim Rahimtulla said he could not support the resolution nor the appeal for the amendment of the Act. He remarked that this question was brought before the Corporation after every general election, but that was only natural for the new members felt the obvious injustice of not lighting the streets which were called private. They had, therefore, to explain the real issue on each occasion. It was not so much a question of law for under the discretionary clause on the subject the Corporation could light these streets. The real question was what was a private street? These streets were private properties over many of which the owners exercised the proprietary rights. They shut their streets one day in the year to maintain their rights. He saw no reason to utilise the public funds for lighting streets over which proprietary rights were exercised. He said that if the owners agreed to give up their rights and put the streets in proper order, they would be justified in taking up the streets and lighting them.

Dr. Jehangir Cursetji also opposed the resolution and said the owners of these private streets did not deserve any help as they were keeping their streets in a most insanitary condition. He observed that in the interests of the tenants there the Commissioners should be given powers under the Act to call upon the landlords to improve the sanitary condition of those streets.

DUKES OF BEDFORD.

Mr. D. E. Wacha said that it seemed to him that there were several kinds of landlords, some of whom were miniature Dukes of Bedford, who would not do anything and were they going to improve their streets? He asked why? Did they want to give light to the spirits of darkness, who were the greatest sanitary sinners. They took heavy rents from the tenants and would not do anything for the sanitary improvement of their streets and were they going to light these streets and thus give a premium to these princes of darkness? He hoped that the Corporation would put down this preposterous demand with a strong hand.

Mr. Navalkar having replied briefly, the proposition was put to the vote and declared lost by a large majority.

TRAMWAY FARES.

Mr. R. S. Navalkar next moved:—

"That if the Bombay Electric Supply and Tramways Company does not restore from the 1st of February, 1914, the half rate-fares to children as obtained before the 1st of January 1913, the permission to have standing accomodation on the cars is hereby cancelled unless the passengers without seating accomodation are carried at a uniform fare of half an anna on the Company's cars."

Mr. Navalkar said that when the right of travelling at half rates was extended to children about fifty years ago, it was done with the full knowledge that when necessary the children would continue to enjoy this right and he contended that under their agreement, the Company had no right to withdraw this concession without the express sanction of the Corporation. He thought that they could now call upon the Company to restore these half rates, and this was just the time to impose these terms.

Rao Bahadur V. K. Vandekar seconded the proposition.

Mr. P. C. Sethna, in opposing the motion, said that the standing compartment provided by the Tramway Company was a boon and a blessing to the tramway public, in whose interests Mr. Navalkar had said he had brought his proposition, as they had to wait for several minutes and sometimes even half an hour in the scorching sun or drenching rain before they could get room in the cars. Mr. Navalkar's proposition would deprive them of that advantage. With regard to the question of law raised by Mr. Navalkar, Mr. Sethna said that the Advocate-General and another eminent counsel had given their opinion to the effect that the Company was perfectly within its rights to withdraw the concession of half rate. The matter was however, sub-judice and he thought it was inadvisable to bring it on at this stage. He was of opinion that they should wait until the Tramway Company came before them with some definite proposal. He asked them to reject the proposition.

Dr. Master said that they must also compell the Company to increase the number of their cars.

Mr. Navalkar then asked leave to withdraw his proposition, but leave was not granted as five members including Mr. Sethna voted against Mr. Navalkar's request.

The proposition was, therefore, put to the vote when it was declared carried by thirteen votes against nine.

DUST NUISANCE IN THE FORT

Mr. K. P. Kayani then moved, "that the attention of the Commissioner be invited to a communication appearing in the issue of the "Times of India" of the 21st November 1913, under the heading of "Dust Nuisance' and he be requested to report (1) as to what measures, in his opinion, are most desirable to be adopted for minimising the dust nuisance, particularly in the Fort, and (2) whether in his opinion, it would not be advisable as a temporary measure to water that part of the Fort, which lies between the Municipal Offices and the King's Statue and the Mint Road nad the Queen's Road, at 10 a.m. and 2-30 p.m. instead of as at present done."

In support of his proposition, Mr. Kayani said that several members would bear him out that some of the roads in the Fort were watered after 7 p.m., while between 2 p.m. and 5 p.m., the public were suffering immensely from the dust nuisance. He hoped that the Commissioner would find some means to obviate the nuisance.

Dr. Mersheri seconded the proposition.

Dr. Master asked why the mover had restricted his proposition to the Fort only. He suggested that all the roads should be included in the proposition.

The proposition was then carried.

DESIRABILITY OF AN AQUARIUM.

Dr. Master then asked permission to withdraw the following proposition standing in his name:—

"That the Municipal Commissioner be requested to report whether it is desirable to build an aquarium in Bombay on a small scale which may gradually be extended from time to time, as the municipal finances may permit; (b) what would be its probable cost and the annual expenditure for its maintenance."

Dr. Master said that it had come to his knowledge that the matter was under the consideration of Government and that it would shortly come before the Corporation. He thought that the matter could therefore stand over till then.

Permission to withdraw the proposition was granted.

PASTEUR INSTITUTE BRANCH.

On the motion of Dr. Jehangir J. Cursetji the following proposition was then carried:—

"That the attention of the Commissioner be invited to the following extract from the Report of the Committee of the Corporation regarding the question of establishing a branch of the Pasteur Institute in Bombay City, and he be requested to inform the Corporation whether Government have now come to any decision in the matter, and if so, what action has been taken or is proposed to be taken by them.'

"The Committee, moreover understand that certain other proposals in the matter are now engaging the attention of Government and that the possibility of importing material for anti-rabic treatment from existing Institutions is under experiment."

That with reference to the following extract from the same Report the Commissioner be requested to report what action has been taken in connection with the proposed measures for diminishing the number of dangerous, diseased and stray dogs in the City:—

"The Committee agree with the Commissioner that the measures can be more economically carried out by the Municipal Health Department with the help of the Principal of the Veterinary College at Parel, and they beg to recommend, with the concurrence of the Commissioner, that the Corporation should agree to bear a moiety of the cost of the establishment of the lethal Chambers and also a moiety of the re-curring expenses in connection with the system, subject to the understanding that the Corporation's contribution will be limited to a maximum of Rs. 2,000 per annum."

CLOTH MARKET FIRE.

On the motion of the same member the following proposition was also carried:—

"That the Commissioner be requested to inform the Corporation whether it is a fact that the Fire Brigade maintained at the Lakhmidas Khimji Cloth Market in Shaik Memon Street was found to be inefficient on the occasion of the recent fire at the Market, and if so, whether he would be good enough to place himself in communication with the Market Authorities and suggest to them measures for putting their Brigade on a satisfactory footing. That the Commissioner be also requested to inform the Corporation as to whether the Market was in an insanitary condition before it was burnt down and, if so, what steps he proposes to take to avoid a repetition of the same insanitary conditions when the shops are rebuilt. That the Commissioner be further requested to report whether the condition of the Mulji Jetha Market is satisfactory from a sanitary point of view and, if not, what steps he proposes to improve the condition."

The following proposition standing in the name of Mr. V. A. Dabholkar was also carried:—

"That the Commissioner be requested to report whether under the existing Building Bye-laws the Municipality has the power to prevent the construction of shops in Cloth Market with combustible materials, and if not, he be requested to report whether any additional powers are necessary to regulate the construction of the shops, and if so, to submit proposals for obtaining such powers."

At this stage, the meeting was adjourned until Thursday next.

CIRCLE LITTERAIRE, BIBLIOTHEQUE DINSHAW PETIT.

The report of the Committee of Administration of the Circle Litteraire, Bibliotheque Dinshaw Petit, for the year ending December 1912, has been issued and shows that this literary society for the promotion and discussion of French has one hundred and forty-five members. The Society acknowledges with thanks the receipt of the following gifts with the names of their donors. From the Minister of Public Instruction in France "Geography and Geology of the Himalayas and of Tibet"; from the Maharaja of Kapurthala an annual donation of Rs. 100; from M. Leon Bornait of Paris "Illustration"; from the Editor in Paris, "Le Revue Pour les Francais," the Quarterly Report of the Geographical Society of Toulouse and French books from Messrs. M. J. A. Simson, M. A. D. Lalkaka and Mme. Metaxa. During the past year the committee has had printed a supplementary catalogue of new books and has set aside Rs. 200 for the purchase of new books Rs. 50 of which will be expended on books for the Oriental Section of the library.

Prizes of books for the year 1912 have been gained by M. M. Varjiwandas Dwarkadas Shroff, St. Xavier's College (for B.A.), Baburao Ganpatrao Thakore, Ahmedabad Proprietory High School (for Matriculation); and the Committee have decided, in order to promote the influence of the Society, to offer a special prize of Rs. 20 to the candidate who obtained the second place in French at the B.A. examination. This prize has been won by Mr. Jamnadas Dwarkadas Merchant of the Elphinstone College. The Committee have accepted with thanks the offer of the President to award a special prize of books to the value of Rs. 16 to the first candidate in Matriculation in the Bombay Centre. During the year in question the circle held several entertainments and meetings of various natures, including notably their Jubilee which was celebrated at the Bombay Presidency Association Rooms on January 27, 1912, when a musical programme was much appreciated.

At the end of 1912, the finances of the Society showed a sum of Rs. 15,914-11-11 in hand. Of this amount Rs. 13,500 had been contributed by Sir Dinshaw Manekji Petit and members of his family, Rs. 1,000 belonged to the Pedraza Scholarship, while Rs. 1,414-11-11 had accumulated by interest and the balances of preceding years. These have been placed at the disposal of the Committee of control for current expenses so that the library may be expanded. The books and furniture of the library are insured for Rs. 6,000. In order to complete the total account rendered one should add a list of the books inquired since the printing of the supplementary catalogue which contains more than 500 volumes. That brings the collection to 3,200 volumes on most diverse subjects. It is expected also that the alphabetical catalogue commenced some time ago will be completed shortly.

SERUM FAILURE.

IMPORTANT DISCOVERY IN FIGHT AGAINST TUBERCULOSIS.

The failure of anti-tuberculous serum has been proved by the discovery of a young savant of the Pasteur Institute, M. Marino, says the Paris correspondent of the "Daily News." The discovery turns on a fact hitherto unsuspected in bacteriology, namely, that the microbe of tetanus cannot multiply in a tube of culture of Koch Bacilli if the latter are more than ten to fifteen days old.

If the culture of tuberculosis is only four to five days old the tetanus microbe multiplies rapidly. It is inferred that in old cultures of tuberculous bacilli there is a substance which is opposed to the growth of the tetanus microbe.

M. Marino has discovered that the toxical products secreted by tuberculous bacilli are less effectively neutralised by anti-tuberculous serums than by the normal serums of the blood. All anti-tuberculous serums act similarly, that is to say, less efficaciously than the common blood serums.

The result, it is explained, is that tuberculous toxins, which are probably tuberculine, do not form any counter poison in animals. The existing anti-tuberculous vaccines are in the same case. Serums and vaccines are, therefore, inefficacious or at any rate useless.

It is foreseen that M. Marino's experiments will have an important bearing on future researches to fight tuberculosis.

PUBLIC SERVICES.

RECRUITMENT IN FOREST BRANCH.

NEED FOR EUROPEAN TRAINING.

(From Our Correspondent.)

CALCUTTA, Jan. 19.

The Royal Commission on the Public Services in India to-day sat in two sections, the A. and B. sections, being presided over by Lord Islington and Lord Ronaldshay respectively. The first section was engaged in hearing evidence from the Forest Department and the second in taking evidence from the Post Office Department.

At the First Committee, Mr. H. S. Gibson, Deputy Conservator of Forests, Bengal, said the age for recruits should be increased to 22 years, with one year on the Continent. Recruitment should be by selection, but if there were more suitable candidates then the vacancies should be by open competition. Recruits should be public school men. There was an insuperable objection to purely Indian training for Forest Service, because you could not see in India as you could in Europe forests which had been for a long time under skilled supervision and therefore your ideals of foresting could not be the highest. Witness said there was no objection to picked men from the Provincial Service being taken into the Imperial on merit.

LEAVE FOR POSTAL OFFICIALS.

The first witness before Lord Ronaldshay's section was Mr. G. W. Schoneman, Deputy Director-General of Post Offices.

In his examination, he said that though the cadre was sufficiently large to take the leave they were entitled to, many officers were prevented from going on furlough because of insufficient allowances.

Questioned by Sir Murray Hammick, he said that if the allowances were increased he thought some rule might be made under which an officer would be obliged to take leave. At present, the standard of Anglo-Indians and domiciled Europeans coming in the Department was not so high as thirty years ago. It was now more difficult for members of those communities to enter the Department and further there were other openings for them.

Witness thought there was no reason why one-fourth of an officer's pension should be commutted and paid him in a lump sum. Commutation was now allowed in cases of immediate requirements.

Mr. L. M. Sen, Extra Assistant Conservator of Forests, representing the Provincial Service Bengal, said, as officers of both the branches did the same work and had the same responsibilities, they should be put on the same list. To preserve the British character of the administration there should be a course in England for the Provincial officers. Europeans should have Foreign Service allowance. Witness wanted open competition for entrance to Dehra Dun to avoid favouritism.

Mr. G. I. S. Cubitt, representing the I. F. S. Burma, said the opinion in his Service was that the age of recruits should be lowered. He laid great stress on recruitment by selection, as regards the recruitment of Indians to the Imperial Service rather than the system of European training from the start.

Mr. R. M. R. Kavanagh, of the Provincial Forest Association, Burma, was also examined. The Committee rose for the day.

SECOND COMMITTEE.

Mr. R. W. Hanson, officiating Director-General of the Post Offices (representing Superintendents), Mr. C. D. Roe, Deputy Postmaster of Calcutta (representing Postmasters), and Mr. H. K. Raha, Superintendent of Post Offices, Midnapore Division (representing Superintendents), were examined together, Mr. Hanson being spokesman.

Mr. Raha, in his memorandum said he advocated competitive examination, as it was calculated to secure a better personnel.

Replying to the Chairman, Mr. Hanson said, that probationers did not wait at present more than two years before they were appointed Superintendents.

Mr. Hanson, and Mr. Raha expressed themselves in favour of a time scale for salaries, but Mr. Roe said that as Postmasters were paid according to the responsibility of their charges, he preferred the present graded system.

Mr .Roe asked that special privileges should be granted to Postmasters, because they worked on Sundays and on Holidays. This did not apply to Superintendents. Witness agreed that there should be an increase in salaries.

Mr. Raha told Mr. Chaubal that recruitment to higher posts should be by selection. Generally Europeans were selected and that would account for the small number of Indians in the higher posts.

To Sir Murray Hammick, witness said, that when the recruitment to these appointments were made, the Department contained a large proportion of Europeans and Anglo-Indians. Europeans had, however, been promoted out of all proportion to their numbers.

Mr. G. R. Clarke, Deputy Director-General who sat as a member of the section pointed out to the witness that of forty-three postmasterships in the Rs. 200 to Rs. 300 grade, twenty-three were held by Indians.

Evidence was given by the Hon. Mr. A. Ahmed, I.C.S., Inspector-General of Registration, in Bihar and Orissa, who said, that the income of his Department was about six lakhs and the expenditure over four lakhs. Witness outlined a new scheme for the working of his Department.

The last witness was Babu Tarapada Ghosh, District Superintendent, Registrar of Solhar Paragnas who represented the Registration Department of Bengal. Witness objected to the Commissioner of the District making appointments to the Department because he had no concern in the Department, did not know its requirements and had more important duties to perform.

The Section here rose for the day.

POONA PLEADER GETS TWO YEARS.

BURGLARY AND BREACH OF TRUST.

"EXPERIENCED AND LOW CLASS OF CRIMINAL"

(From Our Correspondent.)

POONA, Jan. 19.

The case in which Ramchander Ganesh Cintre, B.A., LL.B., a Poona pleader, was charged by Inspector O'German before the City Magistrate with housebreaking and theft by night and further with criminal breach of trust in respect of ornaments valued at Rs. 2,000 was concluded to-day.

The facts of the case have already been reported.

The Magistrate sentenced the accused to 18 months' rigorous imprisonment and to pay a fine of Rs. 500, or in default six months' further imprisonment on the charge of burglary. The accused was also found guilty of criminal breach of trust and sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment, the second sentence to begin after the expiry of the first.

The Magistrate, in a lengthy judgment, remarked that the accused was not a novice, but acted as an experienced and low class of criminal. Seeing that the accused was a practising pleader, it required no little decision on the part of Inspector O'Gorman to arrest him and put together the evidence of his guilt.

POONA MEDICAL AND DIVISIONAL MANOEUVRES.

INFLUX OF MILITARY VISITERS.

(From Our Correspondent.)

POONA, Jan. 19.

The three leading hotels in Poona are flooded with officers hailing from the different garrisons of the Southern Army who have come in from even distant Quetta and Mhow to attend the Medical Manoeuvres which will be held for the first time in the vicinity of Poona. This manoeuvres will begin on the 21st instant, and continue for three days. The object is exceedingly instructive.

The Divisional Manoeuvres will follow on from the 25th instant, and will continue for about ten days.

Lieut.-General Sir John Eccles Nixon, Commanding the Southern Army, and the headquarters staff from Ootacamund have been encamped at Aundh, a few miles from Poona to take part in both the medical and divisional manoeuvres.

VICEREGAL LODGE NEWS.

(From Our Correspondent.)

DELHI, Jan. 19.

On Saturday afternoon Their Excellencies attended the sports of the 33rd Punjabis, at Darya Gunge, at the conclusion Her Excellency presented the prizes.

The following dined at Viceregal Lodge, in the evening:—Mr. Grant, Col. and Mrs. Thesiger, Mr. Kesteven, The Countess of Ronaldshay, The Hon. Mr. and Mrs. Clark.

Mr. Phillip Kerr, arrived at Viceregal Lodge, as the guest of the Viceroy and Lady Hardinge.

Yesterday Their Excellencies attended divine service in St. Jame's Church. Sir William Meyer, Lieut.-Col. and Mrs. Maxwell, Miss Keswick and Mr. DeMontmorency dined at Viceregal Lodge in the evening.

SPURIOUS GOLD BAR CASE.

BOTH ACCUSED CONVICTED.

(Associated Press.)

KARACHI, Jan. 19.

The case in which the National Bank of India charged Messrs. Lokumal and Topanmal, Shroffs of Karachi before the City Magistrate, Karachi with defrauding the public by selling inferior gold bars with the stamp "National Bank of India" was concluded this morning, both the accused were found guilty.

Lokumal has been sentenced to 18 months rigorous imprisonment and to pay a fine of Rs 10,000 and in default thereof to undergo imprisonment for a further period of six months.

Toj anmal has been sentenced to nine months' imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 300 or in default thereof a further three months' imprisonment. Both the accused were believed to be respectable shroffs.

PEOPLES' BANK CASE.

A CONSULTATION IN CAMERA.

(Associated Press.)

LAHORE, Jan. 19.

The appeal of the directors of the Peoples' Bank, against the appointment of official liquidators came up to-day, before the Divisional Bench Chief Court consisting of Sir Alfred Kensington, Chief Judge, and Justice Rattigan. Mr. Beechy, barrister, appeared for the appellants and Mr. Petman, Government Advocate, for the petitioning creditors.

After some consultation between the two counsel and the judges in a private room the purport of which is not yet known, the case was adjourned to the 3rd March.

CHARGES AGAINST A PLEADER.

ALLEGED MISBEHAVIOUR AND NEGLECT OF DUTY.

HIGH COURT'S DISCIPLINARY JURISDICTION,

At the Bombay High Court, yesterday, before Justices Heaton and Shah, the Government Pleader made an application under the Disciplinary Jurisdiction of the Bombay High Court, stating that Yacoob Ibrahim Sayani, B.A., LL.B., Pleader High Court, was guilty of misbehaviour and neglect of duty under section 56 of Bombay Regulation II, of 1827, and therefore his Sanad might be cancelled or suspended for such period as might appear proper to their Lordships.

This application was heard ex-parte as Yacoob Ibrahim Sayani did not appear. The Government Pleader, Mr. S. S. Patkar appeared in support of the rule.

The Government Pleader in his petition stated that the opponent, Mr. Yacoob Ibrahim Sayani, was articled to Messrs. Kanga and Patel in 1904 for a period of two years, and after finishing his articles he worked in the office of the said solicitors from time to time as a managing clerk, in accordance with the usual practice in that firm, to entrust the articled clerks, whose articles had expired, with the management of the business which they had handled while so employed if any of that business was still going on in that office.

Abdul Latif Haji Sumar and Abdul Rahiman were in 1908 clients of Messrs. Kanga and Patel, and Sayani had known the said Abdul Latif for several years, and was a next door neighbour and also a creditor of the said Abdul Rahiman. On 22nd December, 1908, a mortgage deed for Rs. 2,000 was executed by Abdul Rahiman in favour of Abdul Latif and was attested by Sayani and on 23rd December, 1908, the mortgage deed was registered and Sayani identified the mortgagor Abdul Rahiman before the sub-Registrar. On 20th April, 1909, Yacoob Ibrahim Sayani was enrolled as a Vakil of the Bombay High Court. Abdul Rahiman filed a suit in 1909, on the Original Side of the High Court for recovery of his share in the properties mortgaged. On 19th March, 1910, Abdul Rahiman died and the suit was continued by one of his heirs. Abdul Latif joined as a party to the suit and during the pendency of the suit it transpired that the property mortgaged was subject to prior incumbrances. On 3rd April, 1911, a preliminary decree was passed and the properties were sold on 28th March, 1912, and realized Rs. 35,500 and it was found that, after payment of incumbrances, there was nothing left to Abdul Latif, who had proved his claim before the Commissioner. On 26th July, 1912, Abdul Latif brought a suit against Sayani to recover Rs. 3,046-5-1 as damages on the allegations that Sayani was well aware of the incumbrances and suppressed from the plaintiff the fact of the said incumbrances and thereby fraudulently induced the plaintiff to pay the sum of Rs. 2,000, and that Sayani, who had prepared and attested the mortgage deed failed and neglected to perform his obligation of investigating the title as the legal adviser of the plaintiff, Abdul Latif. In the said suit Sayani denied all the charges. The suit was heard by the Hon. Mr. Justice Beaman and during the course of his deposition Sayani stated:—"At the time of the execution there was a man present who said he was a broker. His name was Karsondas Bhimji." The said Karsondas was examined as a witness on behalf of Sayani. The trial Judge held that the evidence of this witness was false and made the following remarks in his judgment.

"I have to observe on the defendant's evidence generally, that I find it quite impossible to believe a great deal of it, while the only witness he has chosen to call in support of his story is so plainly false that he could only damage his principal's case. It is asking too much, I think, of any Court to believe such a story as that laid before it by Karsondas Bhimji."

The learned Judge further held that Sayani, really to obtain money for himself, but nominally acting on behalf of the mortgagor, invited the plaintiff to advance money on the mortgagor's security, and that at that time he represented to the intending mortgagee that interest was unencumbered and further that he prepared the mortgage-deed himself in furtherance of that dishonest design, so that the mortgagee was induced to part with his money upon the false representation of the defendant; that the security was unencumbered, whereas Sayani well knew that it was heavily encumbered. Sayani appealed against the decision of Justice Beamen. The Chief Justice and the Hon. Mr. Justice Batchelor concurred with the findings of the first Court and held further that Sayani was at all events in the fiduciary position of legal adviser, which would impose upon him the duty to disclose to both his clients anything in his knowledge affecting their interests in the transaction, and, with regard to the suggestion of fraudulent pencil endorsements on the mortgage deed, expressed the opinion that they aroused great suspicion in their Lordship's minds as in the mind of the trial Judge, but their Lordships had not sufficient certainty in the matter to induce them to send Sayani for trial on a criminal charge. That, so far as the conduct of Sayani was disclosed in the course of above proceedings, has rendered himself amenable to the Disciplinary Jurisdiction of the High Court. Sayani had also been guilty of serious misconduct as disclosed by the proceedings in Reference No. 13 of 1913, in the Court of the Tribunal of Appeal.

After hearing the Government Pleader, their Lordships reserved judgment.

METROPOLITAN'S VISITATION TOUR.

A SYNOD FOR RANGOON.

(Associated Press.)

RANGOON, Jan. 19.

The Metropolitan of India yesterday addressed two visitation charges to the Anglican Church clergy supporting the proposed Synod for the diocese of Rangoon.

SANITARY CONFERENCE.

SIR H. BUTLER'S RETROSPECT.

"STEADY PROGRESS IN MANY DIRECTIONS."

(Specially written for "The Chronicle.")

LUCKNOW, Jan. 19.

The All India Sanitary Conference opened at 10 a.m. at the King George's Medical Hall Lucknow to-day. His Honour Sir James Meston was unfortunately unable to be present through indisposition. All the Secretaries to the United Provinces Government were present. Amongst those who supported the President, Sir Harcourt Butler, on the platform were, Mr. Ludovic Porter, Surgeon General Sir Pardey Lukis, Major Robertson, Sir Edward Buck, Sir Malcolm Morris, Lieutenant Dr. Froilano DeMello and Surgeon General Hathaway. In addition to the delegates there were a number of visitors including ladies.

President Sir Harcourt Butler opened the Conference with his inaugural speech and said:—

SIR H. BUTLER'S SPEECH.

"STEADY ADVANCE IN MANY DIRECTIONS."

Gentlemen,—In repeating on behalf of the Government of India the welcome extended to you last year at Madras, I desire to express our obligation to Local Governments and administrations for having deputed so large a number of official and non-official delegates to this our third All-India Sanitary Confence. Our numbers this year nearly double those of our last meeting and we have had from want of space to refuse several applications to attend. This fact and the consideration that, since our last meeting, provincial sanitary conferences have been held both in the Punjab and in Bihar and Orissa are, I think, reasuring indications not only of the value of these conferences but also of the growing attention and interest that sanitation is eliciting in India. Nor is this interest confined to British India. To-day for the first time we are honoured by the presence of a foreign delegate in the person of Dr. Froilano de Mello who has been deputed to us by the Government of Portuguese India. I offer him our heartiest greetings and thank him for the two very interesting papers which he has contributed towards our discussions. Then I desire to welcome two eminent visitors to the Conference, Sir Malcolm Morris who needs no introduction to you and Sir Edward Buck who has given his life to the service of India.

At the last conference the opinion of the delegates was equally divided as to the relative advantages of Calcutta and Lucknow as the place of this year's meeting. Our decision in favour of Lucknow was influenced by the following considerations:—First, the two preceding conferences had been held in presidency cities where the conditions are very different from those obtaining in large mofussil towns like Lucknow. Secondly, Lucknow, is a town to the improvement of which the Local Government and the local authorities have devoted much attention. And thirdly Lucknow is within easy reach of three great pilgrim centres—Hardwar, Benares and Allahabad—to all of which places we hope to arrange for visits of inspection. As practical sanitarians you will find Benares to be full of interest from the point of view of its schemes for improving congested areas, its complicted sewage system and its co-operative dairy, whilst at Allahabad you will have an opportunity of studying the sanitary arrangements made to meet the requirements of the vast concourse of pilgrims now assembled there for the Magh Mela. The results of the conference will, I trust, justify the selection of its locale. If so, it will be in no small measure due to the admirable arrangements made for us by the distinguished Lieutenant-Governor of the United Provinces, Sir James Meston, and his officers. I desire to tender to them our respectful and grateful thanks. In particular I may mention the very heavy burden cheerfully undertaken by Major Harriss, Sanitary Commissioner, and Major Selby, Principal of King George's Medical College, Mr. Forde, Deputy Commissioner, Rai Ganga Prasad Varma Bahadur, Vice-Chairman and Mr. Botting, Secretary of the Municipal Board.

The year's retrospect shows steady advance in many directions. We may not—we must not be satisfied with the present rate of progress but there are no short cuts to the ends which we have in view. We have arrayed against us the habits and prejudices of centuries. We cannot in the land of the ox-cart get the pace of the motor-car. If ardent spirits are fretful at the rate of progress, they should at least realise that there has recently been greatly accelerated achievement and that there is a sanitary awakening which none can justly gainsay. In both hygiene and research the results give ground for hope.

NEW SANITARY APPOINTMENTS.

In regard to the sanitary services four appointments of Deputy Sanitary Commissioners have been added to the 8 new appointments sanctioned in 1912. The 12 new appointments have been alloted as follows:—3 to Bengal, 2 each to Madras, the United Provinces, and Bihar and Orissa, and 1 each to the Punjab, the North-West Frontier Province, and Burma.

Of these appointments, there are reserved for the present for officers of the Indian Medical Service and the remaining 9 are open to medical men recruited in India of whom 8—all Indians—have already been appointed. In addition, 39 first class and 140 second class health officers are to be appointed to the municipalities. In order to assist Local Governments in organising the service without delay a recurring grant of 2.66 lakhs of rupees has been sanctioned from Imperial revenues in addition to a grant of Rs. 25,560 per annum to the North-West Frontier Province. The Government of India are meeting the cost of the new appointment of Deputy Sanitary Commissioner on the scale sanctioned for Indians and are giving a subvention amounting to half the pay of first and second class health officers. Special attention is also being paid to the training of sanitary inspectors. Bengal the United Provinces and I believe Burma have followed the example of Madras and Bombay, and it is hoped that training classes will be opened soon in both the Punjab and Bihar and Orissa. The necessity of enlarging the bacteriological department has also been recognised and the Secretary of State has already been addressed on the subject. I hope also that the Secretary of State will soon be addressed regarding an increase in the sanitary engineering staff.

I next turn to the disposal of the grants for sanitary and anti-malarial schemes. The non-recurring grants for the purpose of urban sanitation in 1913-14 amounted to 150 lakhs, or £1,000,000 sterling, exclusive of a sum of 13¾ lakhs for special schemes in the North-West Frontier Province, Delhi, Bangalore, Indore, Quetta and Mercara. The recurring grants for sanitation in the same year amounted to 45 lakhs, or £300,000 sterling per annum of which 5 lakhs was reserved for research and anti-malarial projects: The remaining 40 lakhs recurring and the non-recurring sum of 150 lakhs have been distributed amongst the different provinces in lump sums. Schemes for the improvement of rural sanitation are not yet sufficiently advanced to justify Imperial grants but they are receiving attention. In the provinces which benefited by the transfer to district boards of the entire net proceeds of the land cess to the amount of some Rs. 82 lakhs or over £546,000 sterling a year, there should be no difficulty in financing sound schemes of rural sanitation. It is hoped that considerable sums will be set aside for the improvement of rural water supplies for anti-malarial measures for the protection of grain stores and for general sanitation.

4½ CRORES FOR SANITATION.

To those of little faith I would commend the fact that since the new department was formed in January 1911 Imperial grants made for sanitation, research, and anti-malarial measures have amounted approximately to R4,55,74,000 or £3,038,266 sterling of which R49,50,000 or £330,000 are recurring and R4,06,24,000 or £2,708,266 are non-recurring. These large subventions have been made. I may claim, without any interference in the domestic affairs of Local Governments. All this has thrown a heavy strain of work on the department and I desire to acknowledge the able and untiring services of Mr. Ludovic Porter and Kunwar Maharaj Singh. I can only repeat the great debt under which we all lie to Sir Pardey Lukis and Major Robertson.

During the year the following grants have been made by the Research Fund for anti-malarial measures:—

(1)	Part contribution to anti-malarial measures in the Punjab	14,000
(2)	Complete schemes at Saharanpore, Nagina and Kosi	2,00,000
(3)	For similar purposes in Ennore...	58,700
	Total.....	2,72,700

No grant has yet been made for the Meerut and Kairana schemes which are still under consideration. Other grants made from the research fund have been:—

		Rs.
(a)	For equipping research laboratories of the Calcutta School of Tropical Medicine, the foundation stone of which will shortly be laid by His Excellency Lord Carmichael.	1,00,000
(b)	For improving the laboratories and teaching accommodation at the Central Research Institute, Kasauli	16,000
(c)	For an elaborate experiment in water filtration at Benares	1,50,000
(d)	A grant of Rs. 2,000 to Captains Patton and Cragg to assist them in producing a treatise on Medical Entomology which is now in the press.	
(e)	A contribution of £500 per annum for a period of three years to the Imperial Bureau of Entomology for the investigation of noxious insects.	
(f)	Grants of Rs. 1,000 each to the Bombay Bacteriological Laboratory for a practical experiment in the disinfection of grain in bulk and to Professor McMahon of the Canning College, Lucknow, towards an investigation into the chemical composition of milk in the United Provinces.	

Since the inception of the Research Fund we have received in grants 16,00,000 and disbursed 14,35,000 in accordance with the advice of our Scientific Advisory Board.

The actual work carried out during the year under the auspices of the Indian Research Fund Association and of the various provincial administrations has been considerable. There are at present 9 medical officers working on special malarial inquiries in 7 provinces. You will also be glad to hear that the Secretary of State has sanctioned the establishment of a Pasteur Institute at Rangoon, the Director of which will combine bacteriological and serological research with his routine work.

RESEARCH INSTITUTIONS.

I am profoundly impressed by the possibilities which research generally and biochemistry in particular are opening up to us. I hope that before many years have passed we shall have in different parts of India research institutions which will attract scholars from all quarters of the globe. Without anticipating the proceedings of the research section of this Conference in regard to special investigations I may say that they comprise inquiries into the causation and mode of spread of kala-azar, dysentery, relapsing fever, cholera and goitre. In all probability the majority of these inquiries will be continued during the coming year. As regards the immediate future it is proposed to institute at Pooma an investigation with reference to the fixation of bacteriological standards of purity for drinking water. Inquiries will also be made into the etiology of diabetes leprosy and the fevers of uncertain origin. Although diabetes is not strictly speaking a "tropical" disease it leads to the death of so many valuable lives in India that an inquiry into its causation and prevention has become necessary. This inquiry will, however, be one of considerable difficulty as the disease does not attack the class of people who come to hospital for treatment being confined almost exclusively to the richer and more intellectual classes especially those who had lead sedentary lives. In addition we intend to carry out at Benares an elaborate practical experiment in water filtration with the object of ascertaining the best methods of silt-removal and determining the relative merits under varying conditions of the different types of mechanical filters and of sedimentation both with and without the addition of chemicals.

The treatise on medical entomology by Captains Patton and Cragg which will be published shortly will I trust prove of great assistance to all workers in this fascinating branch of medical research. We have also engaged the services of an Indian gentleman, Dr. Awati, as medical entomologist. He had been working under Dr. Maxwell Lefroy at South Kensington but is expected to arrive in India by the end of this month.

I recommend to your careful perusal the able reports by Major James on the protection of India from yellow fever and on the practicability of stegomyia-reduction in Indian seaports which were published in the second number of the Journal of Medical Research. It is gratifying to learn that in Major James' opinion there is no immediate danger of importation of infected mosquitoes into India after the opening of the Panama Canal. At the same time Major James urges that this does not justify inaction and points out that a continuous water supply is an essential preliminary to any attempt to reduce the numbers of stegomyia mosquitoes in our seaports. During the last year Major James has been on deputation with the Ceylon Government and has carried out an extensive anti-stegomyia campaign in Colombo. I deeply regret that he has now been stricken by serious illness and must proceed to England as soon as he is fit to travel. I am sure that you will all join with me in wishing him a speedy recovery and a quick return to the scene of his useful labours.

The new Indian Journal of Medical Research has now appeared and its third number is in the hands of the delegates. It has met with a most cordial reception not only in India, Great Britian and the Colonies, but also on the Continents of Europe and America and its circulation is already very large and is steadily increasing. If you will consider the style of its production, you will understand that at the low subscription-rates now charged it will not be a financial success unless our subscription list is considerably increased. It is at present financed by the Indian Research Fund Association but we have no right to count on such support for an indefinite period. I trust therefore that you will all do your best to increase its circulation. Here I may mention that all the papers presented to the conference have been printed in such form as will enable them to be issued as supplements to the Journal. In this way they will secure a far wider circulation than is possible when they are published merely as appendices of an offical report. They will moreover be issued immediately after the conclusion of the conference and will thus be in the hands of the public many months sooner than was possible under our previous arrangements.

WORK OF PILGRIM COMMITTEES.

I attach great importance to the work of the provincial pilgrim committees with whom the Sanitary Commissioner with the Government of India is zealously co-operating. The great pilgrim centres are foci of epidemic disease and sanitary improvements in them will add much to the health and the comfort of the general population. In this connection I may note the important bearing of Major Greig's researches into cholera. During the winter of 1912-13 the Pilgrim Committee toured extensively in the United Provinces. Their report is now under consideration. One of the most important recommendations of the Committee was the improvement of the great Badrinath Pilgrim Route, regarding which a most interesting report has been written by Mr. G. Adams of the Indian Civil Service—it will be found in the January number of the Journal of Indian Research. The Government of India have made a grant to the Local Government of 6 lakhs non-recurring to be spread over 5 years, and 20,000 recurring for this object, and it is hoped that the Local Government will be able to meet the balance required to complete the scheme from provincial revenues. These improvements should be greatly appreciated by many thousands of pilgrims journeying from all parts of India.

I now turn to the proceedings of the conference. The only change in procedure this year is that for administrative convenience: malaria is now dealt with in the research section instead of our holding a separate malarial conference.

An analysis of the agenda paper is interesting. There are no less than 12 contributions on problems in connection with malaria. No subject has attached so much attention. Urban and rural water-supplies are treated of in seven valuable contributions and milk supply in six. Four papers deal directly or indirectly with town planning, and four also with the important subject of vital statistics. The range covered by these papers is very wide, and time will not permit of my dealing with them in detail. But I must allude briefly to a few of them, and I would first direct your attention to the three important papers on "bonificasione" which are on the agenda for discussion this morning. This method is said to have given good results in Italy, and the papers, which, as you know, were presented to Government some years ago, are reproduced here in order that the question as to how far the method is applicable to India may be thoroughly ventilated and discussed.

Another important subject for discussion is the question of the milk supply. It is obvious that we must fix standards of purity with reference to the Food and Drugs Act, but the question is complicated by the fact that milk in India is often a mixture of cow's and buffalo's milk. There are moreover administrative difficulties in connection with religious and caste prejudices and with the possibility of raising the price beyond the means of the poorer classes.

As regards town improvement, you will have opportunities of seeing examples of this in Lucknow before the discussion on this subject takes place. You have also before you a technical and elaborate paper by Mr. Orr which throws much light on the difficult subject of the regulation of light and air—points which are of vital importance in view of the steady increase of tuberculosis amongst the urban population.

NEW DEPARTURE IN PLAGUE POLICY.

Then you have three very important papers on the subject of plague. Those of Captain Kunhardt suggest a possible new departure in our plague policy. In one of our resolutions last year we directed attention to the necessity for carrying on active anti-plague measures in certain selected villages during the quiescent period. Captain Kunhardt's present report shows us how to select the villages which require special attention. His suggestions are now under consideration, and it is possible that we may decide to carry out an experiment of this nature on a large scale under the auspices of the Research Fund. The paper from Parel on grain disinfection reports the results of the experiments for which we gave a grant of one thousand rupees. These experiments are of considerable value in view of the rapidly accumulating evidence as to the part played by grain in the introduction and spread of plague not only in India but also in Java, Manila and the Straits Settlements.

Another paper, to which I would draw special attention, is that of Major Cook Young on the incineration of rubbish and night soil in Delhi city. Those of us who live in the vicinity know what a wonderful effect this has had in mitigating the fly-nuisance. Our experience in this matter illustrates in a practical manner how large a portion of the discomforts which we suffer and the dangers to which we are exposed in India are due to defective scavenging.

Lastly, I wish to refer to the lantern exhibition of type-designs from all the different provinces which it is hoped, will afford a valuable opportunity for exchanging views and discussing local peculiarities and difficulties.

Research in all its many branches is lifting the veil that hides the secret of disease and mortality, but we shall not fully benefit by its discoveries until the people are educated to receive them. In a resolution dated the 21st February, 1913, the Government of India commended to Local Governments a thorough enquiry into the teaching of hygiene in schools and colleges and attention to the personal hygiene of the students—a subject upon which Rao Sahib Ganesh Nagesh Sahasrabudhe and Rao Bahadur Gopal Das Bhandari have written instructive papers. We are also most anxious to enlist private co-operation and have reason to hope that the Indian Council of the St. John Ambulance Association will come to our assistance. Practical details of any scheme eventually adopted will be worked out when the reports of the provincial committees of enquiry have come in. At present the general idea is to impart instruction in first aid and domestic hygiene in certain schools and to encourage active workers of the Association to afford assistance in the inspection of pupils and the school premises. It has also been suggested that special training in hygiene should form part of the curriculum for teachers. Any such scheme however will leave the adult population untouched. In order to reach them it is proposed to organise under the auspices of the Indian Reasearch Fund Association a Central Bureau where a sufficient number of good lantern slides, models, pictures and skeleton lectures could be stocked. These would be issued to the several provincial Sanitary Commissioners to be distributed by them on loan to health officers and medical men for the purpose of popular lectures to the staff at the different fairs and to the staff of travelling dispensaries.

TRAVELLING DISPENSARIES.

With the sanction of the Government of India, the United Provinces Government has recently created and financed 26 additional travelling dispensaries in the United Provinces and the employment of three officers of the Indian Medical Service to supervise them at an estimated cost of 89 thousand rupees per annum. Small exhibitions might also be organised and bacteriological leaflets be distributed at religious melas. Nor can we stop here if we wish to achieve complete success. Colonel Firth speaking before the United Services Institution at Simla and simultaneously Sir Pardey Lukis delivering the inaugural address at the London School of Medicine for Women—the one from the military and the other from the civil standpoint—expressed their strong conviction that we shall never make any real advance in domestic or personal hygiene until we have convinced the women of the country as to its necessity. This object we can achieve in two ways. The one is by encouraging medical women to preach the gospel of health inside the zenana and to organise purdah parties at which they will give lantern demonstrations, for which purpose we shall be glad to lend them the necessary apparatus. The other method is by a cautious development of the system of employing nurse district visitors and sanitary inspectresses. You have before you an excellent paper on this subject from Madras where the experiment has been in progress for the last six months and I understand that similar useful work has been inaugurated in Bombay by Dr. Turner, who, I am glad to learn, is giving us the benefit of his great experience in a work on sanitation in India which is shortly to be published. I trust that the two papers which I have mentioned will lead to a full discussion of the whole subject, for I am convinced that if we can succeed in working out a practical sheme it will have a lasting effect upon the welfare of future generations both by increasing their knowledge of preventive measures and by improving their general standard of health and physique.

You will thus recognise that essential and far-reaching systems of sanitary education are now in the air. I hope that we shall soon be able to publish a resolution on general sanitary policy and address Local Governments with a view to the working out of definite schemes. We have before our eyes the remarkable achievements on the military side by the service so ably directed by Sir Arthur Sloggett. The military conditions are not comparable to those with which we have to deal. We have to handle not small numbers of adults under military discipline in sanitary surroundings but many millions of men, women and children living in most unsanitary surroundings under little or no control. We have to carry the people with us and there are limits to the powers of education which no amount of money can altogether remove. But we can do much and I know this—that you will press forward patiently, but persistently, with long vision and high sustaining hopes, and, believe me, Gentlemen, you will succeed.

The President's speech was well received by an appreciative audience. After the Presidential speech the Conference adjourned to the examination Hall.

Dr. Froilano DeMello on behalf of the Portuguese Government and himself thanked Sir Harcourt Butler and the Government of India for their courtesy in asking him to attend the Conference and for the welcome he had received. He referred to the distinguished medical men and scientists which the Indian Medical Service had produced and the progress made in British India in research work especially in recent years.

The Conference then proceeded to discuss the various papers relating to the mitigation of malaria.

Sir Edward Buck in introducing his paper said that it was essential that drainage maps should be prepared and malaria data secured. Engineers should then report whether drainage schemes were feasible. The scientific arrangements established in Italy were only financially successful because the deposit of silt on the surface was good agricultural soil.

The huge sums required in India could not be incurred unless some return was forthcoming. The silt washed down in the first rains was the best for agricultural purposes. Even apart from these purposes the experiment would be most valuable from the point of view of public health.

Professor Howard of Pusa described his actual experimeats in the drainage of land, not only was the waterlogging diminished but the ploughing of land was rendered less costly. Any scheme of drainage should pay its way as an agricultural investment and the benefit of decreased malaria would follow.

Major Buck, read a note on the silting operations on the Western Jumma Canal. His conclusions were (1) that where there is percolation from a canal malaria was prevalent, (2) excessive percolation renders land uncultivarable, (3) in case of percolation silting reaches should be construcied. (4) towards the end of silting operations floods should be carefully watched. Land reclaimed in this way would be remunerative after a very short time.

Mr. R. R. Pantulugaru, emphasized the necessity for the compilation of drainage maps, drainage for the protection of villages rather than crops was necessary.

The Honourable Mr. C. H. Hutton in introducing his paper on "A report on the utilization of silt in Italy" said that irrigation and drainage schemes must go hand in hand. The importance of drainage had already been recognised and maps such as those recommended by Sir Edward Buck had been started. Conditions in the United Provinces however were very different from those in Italy. In Italy the proportion of silt in river water was very much larger and often reached the high figure of one in ten. Silting operations therefore in India were likely to be protracted. The handling of silt was necessary in India. This was a disadvantage. In Italy the quality of silt was more or less uniform, whereas in India there was a large admixture of clay and sand. A still greater disadvantage was the unsuitability of much of the silt of India for agricultural purposes.

Mr. Robertson described a system of terracing the Sikkim which bore some resemblance to that described by Mr. Hutton.

Dr. Kailas Chandra Bose thought that the time had come for experimenting in Bengal on the lines of Sir Edward Buck's suggestion.

SMALL POX AND VACCINATION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "CHRONICLE."

SIR,—If any of your readers—and there are many such—share the "general impression" referred to by Sir Pherozeshah on the floor of the Corporation that when people resort to vaccination and revaccination they are "more liable to an attack of small-pox," their "impression" will pass into *positive conviction* by Professor Ruata's communication which appeared in "The British Medical Journal" (May, 1899) says Dr. Ruata:—

"There is another consideration which has a certain relation with vaccination and small-pox in the Italian Army. Our young men are obliged, by law, to enter the Army at the age of twenty, so that the greatest part of them pay this tribute to the State. The consequence is that, after the age of twenty years, men are by far better vaccinated than women, and after the age of twenty small-pox should kill less men than women. I wished to ascertain if this were true, and here are the figures representing the numbers of deaths from small-pox in men and in women before and after the age of twenty during our great epidemical years, 1887-88-89:—

Deaths:—Under Twenty—1887: Men 5,997; Women 5,983; 1888: Men 7,349, Women 7,353; 1889: Men 5,626, Women 5,631; Total: Men 18,972, Women 18,968.

Deaths:—Over Twenty—1887: Men 2,459, Women 1,810; 1888: Men 1,990, Women 1,418; 1889: Men 1,296, Women 863; Total: Men 5,745, Women 4,091.

"All the following years until the last-known (1897) give the same results.

"I had taken care to send you these facts, which every one can appreciate as he thinks best; and I hope that, for love of truth, you will publish them in the "British Medical Journal"."

In elucidation of the above, Dr. Wallace, O.M., LL.D., D.C.L., F.R.S., says:—

"The whole male population of Italy are revaccinated on entering the army. Under the age of twenty men and women are alike as regards vaccination; afterwards men have an enormous advantage, if vaccination is of any use. Yet, over 20, many more men than women die of small-pox, while under twenty the mortality is equal, again demonstrating that vaccination increases small-pox mortality. Summary of Proofs that vaccination does not prevent small-pox but really increases it," p. 15.

Yours, etc.,

J. S. MIRZAN.

"Chevag Office, Bombay, 19 Jan., 1914.

MYSORE RIOT SENTENCE.

RESULT OF APPEAL TO CHIEF COURT.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

BANGALORE, Jan. 19.

The Chief Court of Mysore has disposed of 69 appeals from 73 out of 183 persons convicted in the Kannagal Riot case of November 1912. Eight appellants were released, the sentence of seven years on Kasipathaya, the ringleader, was confirmed, as also the sentence of four years on Pubte Subba Gowda, another influential leader, while the rest of the appeals were either dismissed or the appellants were allowed a slight reduction of sentences.

AMBULANCE VOLUNTEERS,

The Alandi Municipality have passed a Resolution placing on record their appreciation of the services rendered by the Volunteers of St. John's Ambulance, and for rendering help to pilgrims on the occasion of the last Kartiki fair.

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BOMBAY POLICE COURTS.

A HAWKER CONVICTED.

At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, before Mr. Frank Oliveira, Third Presidency Magistrate, Sub-Inspector Sabaji charged one Abdul Hussein Ismailji, a hawker, with the theft of several pen-knives, valued at Rs. 65, belonging to one Abdul Kyoom Ibrahim.

The evidence showed that on Sunday evening the accused was going along Abdul Rehman Street, with the property, when he was arrested on suspicion by a policeman. It was subsequently ascertained that the accused had stolen the pen-knives from the complainant's shop in Abdul Rehman Street.

The accused pleaded guilty. He was convicted and sentenced to undergo one month's rigorous imprisonment.

THEFT OF ORNAMENTS.

At the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, before Mr. G. R. Khairaj, Fourth Presidency Magistrate, Inspector Khan Saheb Taki of the C. I. D., charged Ambalal Kakal and Narotam Kakal with receiving stolen property valued at Rs. 300, belonging to one Fidally Mahomedally. The complainant keeps a shop in Abdul Rehman Street. On the night of the 11th November a burglary had taken place at his shop when ornaments of the value of Rs. 1,200 were stolen. The matter was reported to the Police and several persons were arrested on suspicion. On being tried in Court these persons made certain statements which led to the arrest of the two accused from whom Rs. 300 worth of ornaments were recovered, the same that had been stolen from the shop. It appears that the thieves, on robbing the ornaments, had offered them for sale to the first accused. The latter kept them with him and told the thieves to call for payment later on. When the thieves returned however, the accused gave back the ornaments saying he could not obtain the money to pay for them. The thieves then went away and tried to find another purchaser for the stolen property, when they discovered that a number of ornaments were missing. These the first accused had kept for himself and handed over to the second accused for safe custody. After recording further evidence his Worship convicted the first accused and sentenced him to three months' rigorous imprisonment. The second accused was given the benefit of the doubt.

ROWDYISM AT BHATTIA MEETING

POLICE COURT PROCEDINGS.

At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, before Mr. Frank Oliveira, Third Presidency Magistrate, Haridas Gopaldas Kapadia, a student in the junior B.A., class in the Wilson College, and residing in Old Hanuman Lane, appeared with his Pleader, Mr. C. N. Canuga, and presented an information, charging one Dhanji Bhimji Matani, under Section 323 of the Indian Penal Code, with voluntarily causing hurt. The complainant, in the course of his information, alleged as follows: "I had read advertisements and handbills regarding a meeting convened by certain 'sethias' of the Bhattia community at Mahajanwadi at 2 p.m. on the 18th instant. I was one of those who attended that meeting in response to the invitation. There were two proposals at the said meeting for the appointment of a Chairman, one for the appointment of Mr. Madhavji Thakersy, and the other for the appointment of Rao Bahadur Sunderdas Narandas. These proposals led to great discussion and eventually the confusion increased to such an extent that they could not be put to the vote. The confusion resulted in great excitement, and the accused was one of those who took a very prominent part in creating excitement and disturbance. I was watching the proceedings and took no part in the discussion. I was seated at first, but when confusion increased I rose along with others. The accused and another, whose name I do not know, rushed at me. The accused struck me with an umbrella on the head. I bled profusely in consequence of the injury so caused. The accused's companion gave me a violent blow on the eye with a clenched first. My spectacles were damaged in consequence. I beg to produce the same. One of the European Police Officers, who had entered the Mahajanwadi after the disturbance sent me with a Police sepoy to the G. T. Hospital, where my injuries were dressed. I subsequently lodged a complaint at the Police Station. I could not find and could not ascertain the name of the accused's companion."

His Worship ordered a summons to be issued against the accused.

SENT TO WORKHOUSE.

At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, before Mr. Frank Oliveira, Third Presidency Magistrate, Sergeant Renyard charged A. Ferlander and Ture Nygren with wandering about the Prince's Docks without any visible means of subsistence.

The accused pleaded guilty and were sent to the Government Workhouse.

SOUTH AFRICAN STRUGGLE.

THE CENTRAL FUND.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Amount previously acnowledged.	3,86,141	10	6
Collected by the Hon. Mr. G. K. Gokhale, C.I.E., through Mr. K. Natarajan	10,000	0	0
The "Gujarati," being the 7th instalment of contributions collected from the subscribers and readers of the "Gujarati"	2,693	9	4
Through Lady Dhunbai Cowasjee Jehangir for the Ladies' Fund as under:—			
Lady Chandavarkar ....Rs. 1,085			
Mrs. P. D. Pattani, being her 2nd instalment ...Rs. 201			
	1,286	0	0
The "Bombay Chronicle", being the amount collected by the Paper (13th instalment)	1,000	0	0
H. H. The Raja Saheb of Dhar, through Mr. K. Natarajan	1,000	0	0
The operatives of the Fazulbhoy Mills, Limited, through Messrs. Currimbhoy Ibrahim and Co.,	327	0	0
Total	3,02,448	3	10

ALL INDIA NEWS IN BRIEF.

Sir Michel O'Dwyer will probably visit the Phulkian States next month.

The damage by the recent fire at Kidderpore Docks has been estimated at six lakhs. The first estimate was four lakhs.

The "Pioneer's" Frontier correspondent states that the Amir is contemplating giving to Jellalabad a pipe supply of drinking water.

Sir Vithaldass Damodar Thakersey, the Chairman of the Bank of Baroda, has resigned and Srimant Sampatrai Gaikwad has been appointed in his place.

A Simla telegram says that Mr. Noel Paton, Director of Commercial Intelligence, and Dr. Hayder Director, Geological Survey, are both proceeding on leave in the ensuing summer.

His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief in India has granted sanction to all members of the Sikh community employed in the Military Department to attend the 7th Sikh Educational Conference, Jullundar.

In view of the absence of Sir Benjamin Robertson, K.C.S.I., in South Africa, it has been decided to postpone the first meeting of the Central Provinces Legislative Council until July. The elections will probably therefore be held in April instead of in February next.

There have been ten sales of opium in Calcutta since the beginning of the year in April, and the total amount realised has been Rs. 1,51,59,400, or Rs.29,19,400 better than the estimate. It is noteworthy, however, that the January sale realised 2¾ lakhs less than the estimate.

Kumari Bibha, daughter of Kumar Gogendro Narayan, of the Cooch Bihar Raj family, was married to Captain Kalyan Kumar Mukerjee, I. M. S., on Saturday. The wedding was solemnised at "Lily Cottage," 78, Upper Circular Road, Calcutta.

The Colonel and officers of the Rifle Brigade have through the agent of the E. I. Railway presented Mr. John Stewart, the station master of Kalka with a handsome silver cigarette case in appreciation of his uniform civility and kindness when the regiment was at Dagshai.

The Maharaja of Nepal, who is deeply interested in the work of the Hospital for Consumption, Brompton has interested a friend in the work, who has given £1,300 towards the endowment of the research laboratories. A sum of £5,000 is still required for the purpose.

The Karachi Municipality entertained the officers and crew of the French Cruiser Jeanne D'Arc to a fete in the Zoological gardens. The event was made the occasion for a very pleasant demonstration of international goodwill. What made the festivities remarkable was that they were Indian not English in their inception.

The Public Services Commission arrives in Madras on Sunday, the 25th instant, and Lords Islington and Ronaldshay, Sir Murray Hammick, Mr. Fisher, Sir Valentine Chirol, Mr. Montagu Butler and Mr. Russell Scott will be guests at the Government House. The Commission will leave Madras on the 6th February.

A pathetic story of suicide by a twelve-year old Bengali boy forms the subject matter of enquiry by the Sibpur Police. The boy named Bhakta of the "Teli" caste was a sixth class student of Sibpur School (Calcutta). He failed to pass his annual examination and was so much affected that his mother became seriously anxious. On Friday last he left home and was never seen or heard of until Monday when his dead body was found hanging from a rack in a vacant house at Sibpur.

There has just been successfully inaugurated at Mandalay a tube well water supply, five tube wells having been sunk at an average depth of one hundred and sixty feet each, from which 65,000 gallons of water an hour is being obtained. The water from each of the wells has been reported upon by the Government chemical examiner as being not only usable but good for drinking purposes. The Mandalay Municipality intend to supply the whole of the town from these five wells.

There are now 35 centres of the St. John Ambulance Association in the Native States of India being an advance of 17 on last year's total. Much good work is being done by the majority of these centres. General Obaidullah Khan, C.S.I., Her Highness the Begum of Bhopal's youngest son, under whose care the Urdu translation of the "Indian Manual of First Aid" was carried out, has presented a handsome Challenge Shield to the Indian Council for competition amongst the different units of the St. John Ambulance Brigade in India and Burma. This shield will replace the present Cup which will be presented to the runners up in future competitions.

The All-India Cattle Preservation Society (Ltd.) is now being incorporated at Lucknow, where the Head-quarters of the Society are fixed. Mr. Goodall, the Agent of the Bank of Upper India, Lucknow, is the Hon. Chairman of the Executive Board, which has the responsibility of the business management. Mr. Ananda Behari Lal is the Hon. Secretary. Mr. Sarada Charan Mitra, retired Judge of the Calcutta High Court, is among the Directors. Mrs. Annie Besant is the Hon. President of the All-India Board. The Society aims at the establishment of central and branch dairies, the protection of cattle, the securing of pastures, and anything conducive to the above objects. The shares are fixed at Rs. 5 and 500 shares must be taken up in a district before a Branch can be started in it.

—Since the recent failure of the Indian Specie Bank, says the "Japanese Weekly Gazette," Japan's export trade with India has been almost entirely suspended. During December some 300,000 bags of Rangoon and Saigon rice were expected to reach Japan on the return voyages to the South, steamers in the past have carried silk piece-goods and other merchandise from Japan, but at present there are no shipments of silk and other goods for India. In the Ashikaga and Kiryu districts, the centre of the silk industry, Yen 400,000 worth of silk piece-goods are at present accumulated awaiting orders from India. According to "a certain authority in the Department of Agriculture and Commerce," quoted by the "Asahi," Japan's trade with India has witnessed remarkable progress of late years. The aggregate value of imports and exports for 1912 is placed at Yen 158,387,687, which shows an increase of Yen 38,373,406 over the

HYDERABAD NOTES.

RETIREMENT OF MR. A. J. DUNLOP.

(From Our Correspondent.)

HYDERABAD, Jan. 17.

Mr. A. J. Dunlop, C.I.E., Director-General of Revenue, having served the Government for over 30 years is about to retire from the Service on a bonus of Rs. 36,000 or thereabouts in consideration of his services instead of pension. Mr. Dunlop is between 65 and 70 years old, and, therefore, preferred a bonus to a pension. It may be interesting to the reader to know the service history of Mr. Dunlop before he joined H. H the Nizam's Government. Mr. Dunlop joined the Berar Service and rose to the position of Deputy Commissioner, and also filled the office of Second Assistant Resident. This was in the seventies. Nawab Vicar-ul-Umrah Bahadur, who subsequently held the position of the Prime Minister of the Hyderabad State, applied for and secured the loan of his services from the Government of India for the development of his Jaghirs, yielding an annual revenue of about twelve lakhs of rupees. Mr. Dunlop remained in the Paigah, and suggested various improvements to increase the revenue. Not having ample scope for the display of his talents and abilities in the Jaghir, his services were transferred to the Nizam's State as Inspector-General of Revenue. In this capacity he inspected the Districts, acquainted himself with the system then prvailing and suggested new methods. He organized a Board of Irrigation to direct the resuscitation and restoration of Tank improvements in the Telingana Districts. Thousands of Tanks both major and minor were lying in a ruined condition, and under his system, the ryots were authorized to carry out the repairs on a duly sanctioned plan and estimate, and the revenue obtained under the Tanks was to go first towards repayment to the ryots and towards the expenditure incurred thereon. By this system, several Tanks were repaired and were a means to augment Land Revenue, Subsequently he became Revenue Secretary which he held for many years, and the present position of Director-General of Revenue was created only a few years back in special recognition of Mr. Dunlop's services by the late Nizam. During the past few years, Mr. Dunlop has devoted his whole-hearted energy and attention to the consolidation and improvement of the Abkari Department. The Excise system was in an irregular and unsatisfactory state. The several Jaghirdars collected revenue by themselves. The *Kalals* distilled liquor, sold and paid certain fixed revenue, to government. According to Mr. Dunlop's new scheme, he brought the entire Abkari system under direct government control, the Jaghirs were settled up by a fixed annual payment, and the scattered distilleries in Hyderabad were all brought into one central position, so that Government Inspectors might have constant inspection of them. It was a laborious task for he had strong opposition to meet with from several interested quarters. By the introduction of his new scheme, the revenue has increased by five lakhs, and it is bound to do so still further. In appreciation of these good services, and the kind and affable manner in which he treated the members of the several departments under his control, it is now proposed to perpetuate his name in some suitable form, and this will be known later on.

HIS SUCCESSOR.

Mr. G. E. C. Wakefield, Deputy Director General of Revenue drawing a salary of Rs. 1,800 British, is to succeed Mr. Dunlop as Director General on Rs. 2,200 a month. Mr. Wakefield was brought into H. H.'s Service in connection with Irrigation settlement, and was also entrusted with the preparation of a Famine Programme, and to conduct Famine operations in conjunction with the P. W. Department. It was only a short time ago that he was appointed as Deputy Director General, and by virtue of his office, he will succeed Mr. Dunlop. Mr. Dunlop though styled Director-General was practically doing the duties of the Revenue Secretary as that post has all along been vacant. The duties of the Director-General were not defined. In the new arrangement which is to come into effect on the retirement of Mr. Dunlop, a new post of "Additional Revenue Secretary," is created on a salary of Rs. 1,500 per month, besides a joint Revenue Secretary on a similar salary. In addition there are several Assistant Secretaries.

It is proposed to erect a new operating room, an out-patient block and a lady doctor's quarters for the Dufferin Ward of the Ripon Hospital, Simla, at an estimated cost of Rs. 20,000, and the Municipal Committee, Simla, have suggested that the Central Committee of the Dufferin Fund be asked to share the cost of this work with the Simla Municipal Committee, less the amount of the donation given by the Gaekwar of Baroda. There is also a proposal for adding a third storey to the main block of the Ripon Hospital, and towards this the Simla Municipal Committee have decided to contribute Rs. 20,000.

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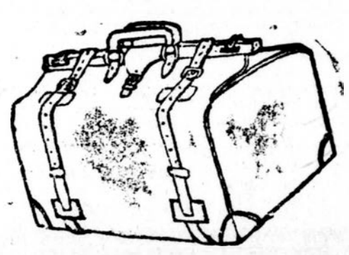

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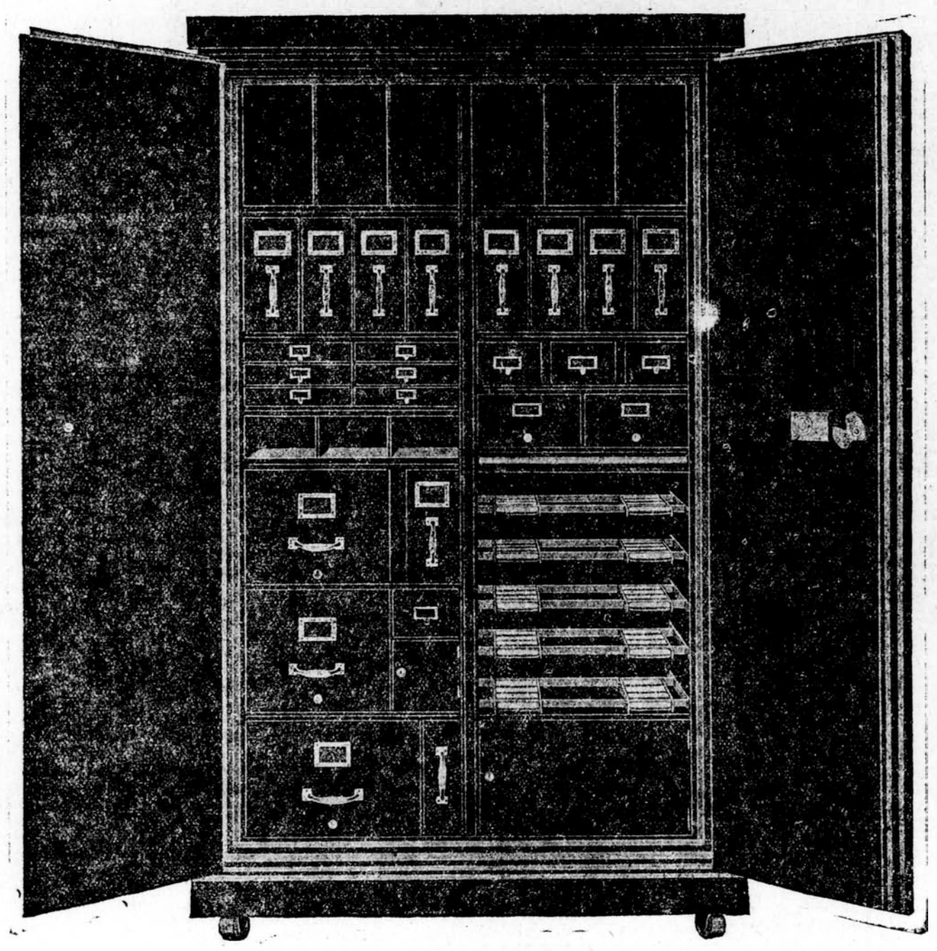

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HYPNOTISM AND HEALING BY SUGGESTION.

THE EVOLUTION OF A SCIENCE.

A correspondent writes to "The Times":—

Faith healing is the oldest system of therapeutics in the world. Conversely, it is a safe statement that no system of therapeutics could survive were it bereft of the element of faith healing, or, in more scientific language, of suggestion. And the more potent the suggestion the more effective, undoubtedly, the treatment accompanying it.

The Greeks showed their appreciation of this by combining the offices of priest and physician and exposing their sick in the temples. The atmosphere of religious fervour, by distracting the patient's mind from its morbid brooding and instilling hope, undoubtedly rendered the cure less difficult of accomplishment. That miracles of healing, so-called, were frequently wrought by these priest-doctors is scarcely to be doubted. It is a fact that wherever devotional enthusiasm has been called to the assistance of medicine remarkable results have been obtained—one need only mention the works of St. Francis of Assisi, or, if latter-day examples be required, the cures accomplished by the disciples of Mrs. Baker Eddy.

It is, of course, possible to deny the accuracy of these records and statements. But, as was pointed out by M. Flammarion in connexion with his investigation of spiritualistic phenomena, mere denial of evidence on the ground that it does not accord with commonly accepted opinions, and cannot be explained in terms of physical law, is not scientific. That cures have rewarded the efforts of "Christian Scientists" is common knowledge. Equally well known it is that ordinary therapeutic measures failed to effect benefit in many of these cases. The question for scientists is not at all whether such things are possible, but why and in what manner they are accomplished, and what are the dangers to be guarded against.

THE EXPERIMENTS OF MESMER.

Unhappily, from the days of Voltaire until a few years ago, the scientific attitude was so sceptical as to preclude any fair-minded investigation of apparently super-physical phenomena. Voltaire put orthodox faith out of fashion; he taught reason unfaith. Fashion, however, which withers in an atmosphere of reason, and which always prefers a fad to a faith, discovered a new enthusiasm in the experiments of Mesmer. The results were disastrous to the cause of psychic healing. Princes and nobles thronged to consult the "great magician," and quickly succeeded in changing an honest practitioner into a dishonest charlatan. Though good work was undoubtedly accomplished, it was discredited by the atmosphere of fraud and buffoonery in which the seances were carried on. Public sentiment turned against Mesmer and his opinions; the medical faculty condemned him as an impostor; the brand of charlatanism was imprinted upon psychic healing, which became a fruitful field for quacks and adventurers of all sorts.

But, though for the time discredited, psychic healing was not dead as a system of treatment. In 1837 Elliotson, then Professor of the Practice of Medicine at University College, after witnessing the experiments of Dupotet began to mesmerize in the theatre of the college. The committee objected, and Elliotson resigned his appointment. Though he was described by a leading medical journal as a "professional pariah," he continued his work, and later founded a paper called the *Zoist*. As a result of his efforts "mesmeric infirmaries" were established in London, Edinburgh, and Dublin, and many surgical operations painlessly performed upon mesmerized patients. Elliotson died in 1868. His work was taken up by James Esdaile, a medical officer of the East India Company, who had read some of his publications. Esdaile was so successful that a small hospital was granted him in Calcutta, where he practised surgery, using mesmerism as his anæsthetic. As, however, the Governor-General closed this hospital, a private institution was founded. Esdaile suffered for his opinions just as Elliotson had done. Meanwhile in 1842 James Braid, the father of modern hypnotism, had begun his work. Braid, because he abandoned the use of the word "mesmerism" and declared his belief in "a subjective origin of hypnotic phenomena," fared better than Elliotson and Esdaile.

HYPNOTISM AND CHLOROFORM.

Thanks to the so-called post-mesmeric revival in the Paris hospitals, 1820-40, hypnotism ("mesmerism") was attracting much notice as an anæsthetic at this period, and would almost certainly have come into general use had it not happened that just as its merits were becoming known Simpson made his great discovery of chloroform. Orthodox medicine, committed to a denial of the efficacy of psychic healing, welcomed the new anæsthetic with acclamation. The claims of the hypnotists were forgotten or dismissed as ridiculous; the physical method of producing insensibility—dear to the scientific mind because it was physical—achieved absolute dominion.

This blow was severe. It was followed by another a few years later. The work of Braid had been taken up by a French medical man, Dr. Liebeault, who practised amongst the very poor in Nancy. In 1882 he cured an obstinate case of sciatica which the distinguished physician Bernheim had failed to improve. Bernheim visited Liebeault, and became a convert to the new method and one of its most illustrious exponents. Meanwhile, hypnotism having come into some prominence, the great Charcot, of the Salpetriere School in Paris, undertook an investigation of its claims. He chose for the most part hysterical subjects, concluded that only hysterical persons could be hypnotized, and reported in doubtful terms. Had he carried his investigations farther he would have discovered that far from hysterical patients being the easiest to hypnotize they are, perhaps, the most difficult and unsatisfactory. Hypnotism fails in many of these cases; in some instances it seems to aggravate the morbid condition. But this does not prove that hypnotism should be abandoned, as Charcot abandoned it; it points merely to the fact that certain neuropaths are unsuitable for hypnotic treatment. Charcot's brilliant work, sincere as it undoubtedly was, supplied those who opposed the new treatment with a fresh weapon. Nevertheless the Nancy School, as it has been called, continued its experiments; it succeeded in establishing its views upon a scientific basis and securing for them a wide acceptance. Occasionally, it is true, there was shown in these early days a tendency to excessive optimism—for example, the treatment of acute fevers by hypnotism. But when one considers that Nancy rescued the treatment from charlatanism—always its chief seducer and enemy—one can afford to be generous. To-day hypnotism is practised by medical men of high reputation in almost every great city in Europe.

NEW X-RAY TUBE.

AN AMERICAN SCIENTIST'S INVENTION.

The New York correspondent of "The Times" wired on Dec. 30:—

An invention which, it is predicted, will revolutionize the use and application of the X-rays and is considered the greatest advancement in the study of rays since those of Rontgen was exhibited here at a recent dinner in honour of Mr. William Coolidge, of Schenectady. Mr. Coolidge, who is employed in the General Electric Company's laboratories, has been working secretly at these new rays for three years, and thus far has perfected only two tubes, one of which he exhibited at the dinner. His method of production differs from the old one, and enables him to secure such efficiency in control and application that great benefits to therapeutics are expected as soon as the technique of the new method is thoroughly understood. The Coolidge tube, it is explained, will not cheapen the cost of production, but its use will enable operators to control absolutely the power they wish to administer. In the old X-ray tubes the cathode and anode are of different materials. Mr. Coolidge has discovered that better results come from the use of tungsten throughout, and that ductile tungsten—a recent discovery—is best; the scarcity of the latter, however, has retarded his progress and more must be manufactured before his method of ray production can be of general practicability.

The anode in the Coolidge tube consists of heavy tugnsten, while the cathode is of light tungsten. In the new tube there is no fluorescence. Streams of charged particles from the tungsten anode and cathode, which are heated in a vacuum, are driven by a powerful electric current and the ray is formed; it is more or less penetrating in proportion to the speed with which the particles are driven.

The new method of producing the rays is expected to be of great value in treating cancer and similar diseases owing to the certainty with which it can be controlled, but much work remains to be done, and it will probably be some time before it will be in anything like general use.

VARYING FORMS OF THE TUNIC.

A Velvet Dress with Tunic. A Short Mousseline Tunic Over Velvet. A Long Tunic of Tulle Over Satin.

(The above is reproduced from the "Sphere."

WILD BIRDS AND MILLINERY.

NO JUSTIFICATION FOR BARBARIC ADORNMENT

Critics and opponents of the Plumage Bill now before Parliament have questioned by what right the supporters of the Bill attempt to suppress the importation of wild birds' plumage into this country, while they do not attack the fur trade or oppose the killing of wild or domestic animals for sport or food, says "The Times". The answer to this challenge is not obscure. The distinction lies in the differing objects for which life is taken. By the conditions of his existence on this planet man is forced to take life for self-preservation; and, with comparatively few exceptions, the moral sense of civilized peoples justifies the killing of animals for food and clothing, as well as the destruction of actively hostile organisms, from the wolf and tiger to the bacteria of disease. The same principle is generally acknowledged to hold good of vivisection, when properly controlled, and of the humaner kinds of sport which involve the taking of life; though on these points opinion is more sensitive, and the right to kill or maim is more widely challenged. The conscience of civilized peoples rightly insists with steadily increasing force that in all these cases anything approaching wanton cruelty shall be prevented; but it is acknowledged that the taking of lower forms of life is justified by the benefit accruing to man. In the case of the plumage trade there is no such justification. The skins and plumes of the wild birds which are sacrificed to it serve only for the barbaric adornment of women's head-dresses. There are few defenders of the traffic so hardy as to maintain that this is an adequate reason for the destruction in immense numbers of some of the most beautiful and interesting species of created beings, which in many cases are also useful to health and agriculture.

DANGER OF EXTINCTION.

The objection has been raised to the Bill which the Government have now in hand that it is too sweeping in its proposal to forbid the importation of wild birds' skins, and that a distinction might reasonably be made between those species which are in danger of extinction, or are shown to be persecuted with special cruelty, and others in which no such claim can be raised. In view of the great practical difficulties of instituting and enforcing any such policy of discrimination, we think that any modifications of the present plan of the Bill should be introduced, if at all, with an extremely cautious and sparing hand. In the case of an almost world-wide industry it would be very difficult to secure from year to year an adequate bulletin of the position of all the affected species. The purveyors and agents of the trade itself could hardly be trusted to give unbiased information; and to institute a complete independent service of ornithological information would be an undertaking at present beyond the power of any Government. Another weak spot in any such policy of discrimination is apparent from the difficulty found in checking the sale of native birds' skins in certain of the United States before the recent adoption of a complete policy of exclusion. The native skins were sufficiently altered in appearance to pass as those of foreign species, which were then a legitimate object of merchandise. If a partial policy of exclusion were adopted in this country, it would be strange if a large number of contraband skins did not find entry to the market, with the aid of a few dashes of dye and a sham name. A similar objection applies to the suggestion that the egret plumes known as "ospreys" should be treated as legal merchandise, because of the statements that they are now preserved by landowners in Venezuela, and that four-fifths of the plumes imported are moulted specimens. We have seen no satisfactory evidence that parent birds of both sexes are not still shot when they have helpless young in the nests, though it has been stated on good authority that care is now taken to kill them away from the nesting colonies, so as not to drive away the surviving stock. Moulted and dropped plumes, moreover, must always be more or less worn and soiled, and commercially inferior to those stripped from the freshly-shot bird. As for the hope that these egrets may soon be farmed like ostriches, it will be time to legitimize the importation of their plumes when this feat has been accomplished. A migratory waterbird which nests in trees is not a very favourable subject for an experiment in domestication, though the intention is eminently praiseworthy.

TO CLOSE THE MARKET.

In a published defence of the plumage trade Mr. C. F. Downham has urged, as a defence of the sale in London of smuggled skins, that "the trade cannot control consignments to a free market." This amounts to an admission that the only effective method of checking undesirable consignments is to close altogether the market for the skins of wild birds; and we believe this to be the only course which will check the abuses of the feather trade in this country and effectively encourage similar action elsewhere. The United States have already led the way without waiting for any such international agreement of abstention as is recommended in some quarters as an equable solution of trade rivalries. It may be inferred from the decline of prices at the last plumage auction in London that the effect has been substantial. As to the unemployment which it is urged would result from the closing of the London market in wild birds' plumage, it would seem, on the evidence of the spokesmen of the trade, that we need not apprehend much hardship of this kind. It was also explained to the Committee that the trade is a seasonal one, and that its workpeople are also employed in making up ostrich feathers and artificial flowers. But if we may credit the protests of Mr. E. Henneguy at a meeting of the textile section of the London Chamber of Commerce held in October, the "principal part of the trade" is "the one which consisted of importing the raw feathers here, exporting them for manufacturing abroad, reimporting the finished article, and lastly distributing them through the agency of the warehouseman and the draper." It thus appears that the chief part played by this country is to act as broker and distributor for a foreign industry. The British working classes do not, after all, seem to have much to fear from this Bill.

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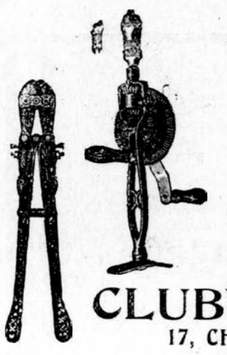

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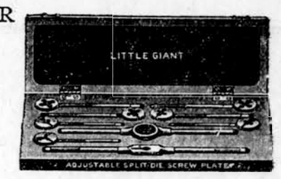

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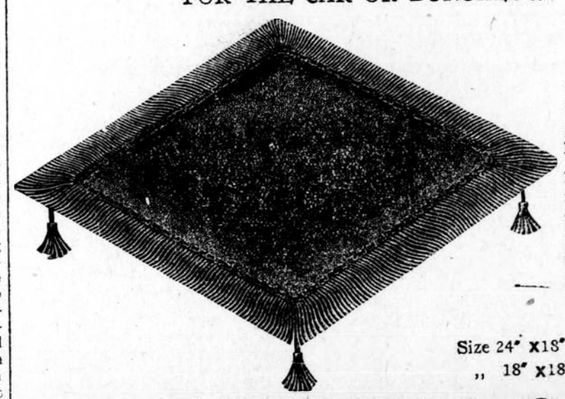

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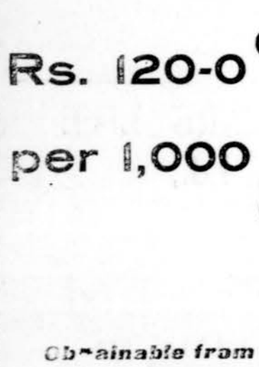

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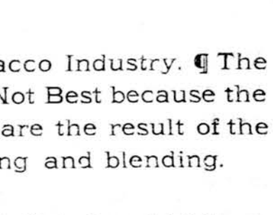

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